

## Shultz, Bartholomew meet in Geneva

GENEVA (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on Sunday held talks with the U.S. ambassador to Lebanon on efforts under way to free four American hostages held there. Mr. Shultz said Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew had told him that "there seems to be more pressure on the situation right now." He said in a television interview that he had asked Mr. Bartholomew to come to Geneva "because we had a sense of some motion" that he wanted to discuss. British church envoy Terry Waite said in Beirut earlier Sunday that he was going to meet U.S. officials to discuss his efforts to secure the hostages' release. He later flew to London (See page 2). White House spokesman Larry Speakes said administration officials would be eager to meet Mr. Waite in Geneva, London or Washington.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Arab American Foundation  
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأمريكية. الراي.

## Iraq says Iranian jets driven off

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq denied a Tehran statement that Iranian planes on Sunday bombed industrial-military centres west of the northern Iraqi city of Sulaymaniyah. The daily war communiqué said two Iranian planes crossed into Iraqi airspace over Sulaymaniyah at 7:00 a.m. (0400 GMT), but anti-aircraft gunners drove them off. The Iraqi News Agency, meanwhile, quoted a military spokesman as saying there were no such centres in the area. Iraq said on Friday two Iranian planes attacked civilian parts of the city, wounding six people. Sunday's communiqué also accused Iran for the first time in several months of shelling residential areas in the southern port of Basra. It gave no details of casualties or damage.

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## OIC criticises U.S. actions

JEDDAH (AP) — The secretary general of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) on Sunday expressed concern over reports of attempts by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to destabilise the Libyan government. Sharifuddin Pirzada, in a written statement issued by the OIC secretariat here, denounced "all measures seeking to undermine and destabilise legitimate governments" and said interference in the internal affairs of a country was contrary to international laws. He emphasised that the major powers "bear a special responsibility for the observance of international principles which are necessary for peaceful co-existence among sovereign states."

## Shi'ite group claims kidnap of 4 Jews

BEIRUT (R) — A Shi'ite Muslim group said on Sunday it was holding four Jews kidnapped in Lebanon and demanded the release of prisoners held by Israel and its militia allies in South Lebanon as the price of their freedom. The claim from the "Organisation of the Oppressed in the World" came in a typewritten Arabic statement delivered to an international news agency in Beirut. The group accused Israel of holding more than 300 prisoners at Khiam in South Lebanon. It said Khiam had been set up to replace Aitf prison near Haifa, from which Israel freed more than 1,000 Lebanese and Palestinians this summer.

## Greeks stage anti-U.S. rally

ATHENS (R) — Youthful demonstrators chanting anti-American slogans, marched to the U.S. embassy here on Sunday to mark the 12th anniversary of a student uprising that helped topple Greece's seven-year military dictatorship. The demonstrators, mostly students, shouted "Americans, murderers of peoples," and "Reagan — Fascist murderer." They dispersed peacefully after the march, which has been held every year since democracy was restored in 1974. Athens police gave no exact figure this year but student sources said more than 100,000 took part in the march, sponsored by the ruling Pan-Greek Socialist movement and the Greek Communist Party.

## Sudan army chief visits Libya

BEIRUT (R) — The commander-in-chief of Sudan's armed forces, General Mohamed Tawfik, arrived in Tripoli on Sunday on a visit designed to enhance military cooperation with Libya, the official Libyan News Agency JANA said. JANA received here, said Gen. Tawfik, a member of Sudan's ruling transitional military council, was met at the airport by his Libyan opposite number Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir. Sudan signed a military protocol with Libya soon after the military coup which toppled former President Jaafar Numeiri last April, and Libya's Colonel Muammar Qadhafi was the first foreign leader to visit post-coup Khartoum.

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# King Hussein arrives in Oman

MUSCAT (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein arrived here Sunday to take part in Oman's celebrations marking the 15th anniversary of its National Day.

## King meets Zia and Mubarak

MUSCAT (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein held talks with Pakistani President Zia ul Haq and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak on Sunday. The King met the two leaders separately after his arrival here earlier Sunday. The King, President Mubarak and President Zia are here to attend celebrations marking Oman's National Day.

The King was welcomed upon his arrival by Sultan Jaaboo bin Sa'id of Oman and senior Omani officials. After an official welcome ceremony at the airport, the King was accompanied by Sultan Jaaboo to Jaser Al Bustan. The King will be staying at the palace during his visit to Oman.

The King was seen off at Amman Airport by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. His Royal Highnesses Prince Abdullah and Prince Faisal, Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'id bin Zaid, Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Al Majali, Amman Forces Commander-in-Chief Gen. Sharif Zaid bin Shaker, cabinet members, Public Security Department Director Abdul Hadi Al Majali, Army Chief-of-Staff Lt. Gen. Fahd Abu Taleb and the Omani charge d'affaires in Amman.

Before the King's departure, Prince Hassan was sworn in as Regent. King Hussein is accompanied by Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Jassem and Foreign Minister Taher Al Masi. According to the Sawt Al Shaab Arabic daily, King Hussein will also visit Saudi Arabia, North Yemen and Kuwait after the Oman visit.

It said that the tour is aimed at holding consultations with Arab leaders on various efforts being made to consolidate Arab solidarity and enhance the Arab stand vis-a-vis efforts for a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

Other foreign leaders also flew in Sunday to join in Oman's biggest national celebrations marking 15 years of rule by Sultan Jaaboo. The Sultan celebrates his 45th birthday on Monday and the occasion is providing the opportunity for high-level international diplomacy.

His guests include Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Pakistan's President Zia ul Haq. Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Zia are expected to meet privately to try to defuse bilateral problems.

The celebrations are the most elaborate and expensive ever staged in a country not noted for its extravagance and are seen here as marking Oman's transformation from an isolated economy to a modern state with a growing international influence.

## Iraq says some progress made in efforts to settle rift with Libya

RABAT (Agencies) — Iraq indicated on Sunday that an Arab mediation committee had made progress in healing Iraqi-Libyan differences and the two countries will pursue dialogue aimed at settling all differences.

Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan said the committee, which ended talks here on Saturday, had made some headway towards reconciling Iraq and Libya.

In a departure statement on Sunday, Mr. Ramadan said he and Major Khawid Al Lahmadi, head of the Libyan delegation to the meeting, had explained their points of view to the committee.

Iraq severed diplomatic relations with Libya in June when Tripoli said it had signed a strategic alliance with Iraq's Gulf war foe, Iran.

The meeting formed part of a multi-pronged initiative by the Arab League to settle differences among its members to pave the way for an Arab summit planned for Saudi Arabia. One result has already been a rapprochement between Syria and Jordan.

The committee that met here, comprising the leaders of Morocco, Mauritania and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), has also been mandated to try to reconcile Libya with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

An official statement issued after the talks said the committee would send a delegation to see Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi and Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. The committee will continue to try to achieve agreement, the statement added.

The statement said the committee "established the good faith, sincerity and readiness of both sides to have relations based on the principles governing relations between Arab League members."

Arab diplomats said they believed Iraq was demanding that Libya at least stay neutral in the five-year-old Gulf war.

PLO sources said it was not clear whether, because of the time taken up by the Libyan-Iraqi issue, the committee would hold a formal session to examine the Libyan-PLO relationship.

But they said a Palestinian delegation led by Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the PLO's Political Department, met informally with the Libyans here and was expected to meet King Hassan.

PLO sources told Reuters that following Mr. Kaddoumi's three-hour meeting with Col. Qadhafi in September, relations had improved and were already near normal.

His visit here coincided with a fresh Soviet diplomatic offensive in the Gulf, where Kuwait has for many years been the only member of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) to have

relations as a whole. Arbatov added.

But General Nikolai Chervov, a top arms control expert, sounded a deeply pessimistic note on the prospects of making progress on arms reductions during the talks between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev on Tuesday and Wednesday.

"The position of the two sides remains principally divergent," Gen. Chervov said.

A common theme at the presentations given by both camps was a controversial letter from U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger urging Mr. Reagan to avoid a Geneva pledge to continue to honour the unratified SALT II arms treaty (White House irritated by Weinberger's letter, page 8).

Arbatov furiously condemned Mr. Weinberger and said the letter underlined Soviet suspicions that the United States was trying to block progress in cutting nuclear arsenals and wreck agreements signed so far.

"If this letter is true it is an attempt to torpedo the entire arms (Continued on page 3)

U.S.-Soviet Summits 1943-1979; page 4

Wives of superpowers' leaders to meet in Geneva, page 8



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan swears in as Regent Sunday prior to His Majesty King Hussein's departure to Muscat (Petra photo)

## Kuwait calls on Geneva summit to give priority to Mideast

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait called on Sunday for the Middle East to be given priority at the superpower summit, while a visiting Soviet official said Israel must give up occupied Arab lands to achieve

just and lasting peace.

Vladimir Polyakov, director of Moscow's Foreign Ministry Department for Middle East Affairs, reiterated Soviet calls for an international conference on the Middle East conflict.

This should be attended by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), along with all other parties concerned, Mr. Polyakov said in a statement carried by the Kuwait News Agency, KUNA.

His remarks followed talks with Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah, which KUNA said dealt with Arab affairs and the Geneva summit starting on Tuesday between the Soviet and U.S. leaders.

"Sheikh Sabah expressed hope that the U.S. and Soviet leaders would give priority to the Middle East conflict, and the security of the Gulf in their talks," KUNA said.

Mr. Polyakov said apart from an Israeli withdrawal from Arab lands occupied since 1967, guarantees of legitimate national Palestinian rights, including the right to self-determination and an independent state, were prerequisites for peace.

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U.S.-Soviet Summits 1943-1979; page 4

## Spanish crown prince pays brief visit to Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — Spanish Crown Prince Felipe de Borbon made a brief stopover in Amman on Sunday on his way to Muscat to represent King Juan Carlos of Spain in celebrations marking Oman's National Day.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, received and saw off Prince Felipe upon his arrival at and departure from Amman airport.

Also receiving and seeing off Prince Felipe were Their Royal Highnesses Prince Abdullah and Prince Faisal, Chief Chamberlain

Prince Ra'id bin Zaid, Royal Court Secretary General Rajai Dajani, Public Security Department Director Lieutenant-General Abdul Hadi Al Majali, the commander of the Royal Jordanian Air Force, Spanish Ambassador in Amman Emilio Mendez and embassy staff.

Prince Felipe is currently receiving his university education at Spanish universities and military education at the Spanish military college. He also represents King Juan Carlos in several social and cultural occasions at the national and international levels.

## Sheikh Sabah praises closer Jordan-Syria ties

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait's Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah has called the rapprochement between Syria and Jordan a good omen for a return to Arab solidarity.

"I have hopes that Arab solidarity will replace Arab rifts," the daily Al Rai Al Am quoted Sheikh Sabah as saying. "There is a good omen in the improved relations between Syria and Jordan," he added.

A special Arab summit in Casablanca last August set up reconciliation committees to resolve inter-Arab disputes and lay the groundwork for a summit in Saudi Arabia.

One committee, which includes Saudi Arabia and Tunisia, has succeeded in bringing Amman

and Damascus closer together, and will also mediate between Iraq and Syria.

Another, made up of the heads of state of Morocco, the United Arab Emirates and Mauritania, brought together Iraq and Libya at talks in Rabat, which ended on Saturday.

In Damascus, Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati met President Hafez Al Assad for talks. Diplomats said were likely to centre on Syria's rapprochement with Jordan.

The Syrian News Agency said Mr. Velayati discussed Middle East developments with Mr. Assad and delivered a message from Iranian President Ali Khamenei, but gave no further details of the meeting.

## Arafat due in Delhi today

AMMAN (J.T.) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat was expected to leave for India late Sunday or early Monday for talks with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on efforts for Middle East peace, informed sources said.

Mr. Gandhi was in Oman Sunday to attend celebrations marking the 15th anniversary of Oman's National Day but is expected to be back in New Delhi on Tuesday for the meeting with Mr. Arafat, the sources said.

There were unconfirmed reports from Delhi that His Majesty King Hussein will hold talks with Mr. Gandhi during their stay in Oman. The King arrived in Oman on Sunday.

Mr. Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), is expected to leave Delhi for Baghdad on Wednesday to chair a meeting of the PLO Executive Committee in the Iraqi capital, the sources in Amman said.

The focus of the Baghdad meeting is expected to be future moves of the PLO in Middle East peace efforts and recent events involving rapprochement between Arab states before the convening of the next Arab summit.

In an interview with Reuters on Saturday, Mr. Arafat welcomed last week's rapprochement between Jordan and Syria and appealed to Damascus to join the Jordanian-Palestinian Middle East peace initiative.

Mr. Arafat said the improvement in ties between Jordan and Syria would not affect the Feb. 11 Jordanian-PLO accord, which calls for an international conference to settle the Palestinian issue.

The PLO was committed to the accord as were the King and the Jordanian government, he added. "I call yet again on (Syrian) President (Hafez Al) Assad to join the Feb. 11 accord," he said.

Mr. Arafat spoke after a meeting with the King.

Salah Khalaf, the number two man in Fatah, told reporters on Sunday efforts were being made to heal rifts among Palestinian groups and this would be one main topic at the forthcoming meeting

(Continued on page 3)

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## Arab MPs warn U.S. against pro-Israeli stand

BAGHDAD (R) — Arab parliamentarians warned the United States Sunday that its interests in the Arab World would come under threat unless it adopted a balanced stand towards the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The warning came at the end of a two-day meeting here of parliamentarians from 12 Arab states and the Palestinian National Council, the Palestinian parliament.

## PLO denies resignation of senior Fatah official

KUWAIT (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) office here said Sunday Khaled Al Hassan remained a member of the Fatah Palestinian commando group's Central Committee and described as groundless reports he had resigned.

"He is continuing his work. Reports he has resigned are groundless," a spokesman said in response to Reuters queries.

The Kuwaiti newspaper Al Watan earlier reported Mr. Hassan had submitted his resignation because the committee refused to recognise U.N. Security Council Resolution 242.

The meeting was part of an Iraqi campaign following what Iraq called "the failure of Arab countries to retaliate" after last month's Israeli air raid on the Tunis headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the interception by U.S. jets of an Egyptian plane carrying the four Palestinian hijackers of the Italian cruise liner Achille Lauro.

The parliamentarians said they considered "the Israeli raid and the U.S. air piracy as two aggressive acts against the Arab Nation, its dignity and sovereignty which necessitate official and popular confrontation and rejection."

The parliamentarians called for consolidating what they called the Arab struggle and strengthening joint Arab action politically, militarily and economically.

## UAE planning ties with East Europe

DUBAI (R) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE), which said last Friday it had established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, is now discussing possible ties with other East European states, Al Bayan newspaper reported.

quoting Foreign Ministry sources, the paper said it was only a matter of time before the UAE opened embassies in other East European capitals.

East European officials have made occasional visits to the UAE and several East European airlines serve Dubai and Abu Dhabi. But trade is relatively small and there are no diplomatic ties.

## Church envoy leaves Beirut for U.S. talks

BEIRUT (R) — British church envoy Terry Waite left Lebanon Sunday to consult with U.S. government officials on his efforts in Beirut to persuade Muslim kidnappers to free four American hostages.

"So far, so good," Mr. Waite told a news conference before flying to London after five days in Beirut.

He said "positive steps" had been taken during secret talks but said the situation remained very dangerous.

"Lives are at risk," he said. "I'm not being over dramatic."

Mr. Waite arrived here last Wednesday to seek freedom for four Americans held for up to 10 months by the shadowy Islamic Jihad (holy war) organisation. He is believed to be the first Western mediator to have made contact with the group.

It has threatened to kill the Americans — Roman Catholic Priest Lawrence Jenko, journalist Terry Anderson, hospital administrator David Jacobson and university Professor Thomas Sutherland — unless Washington pressures Kuwait to free 17 men jailed for bombings there in 1983.

Mr. Waite would not elaborate on his statement Saturday that he had accepted an offer to talk to the kidnappers in person, saying only that a meeting had taken place.

"I will not say at all where I met with whom I met or what passed between us," he said, warning journalists that "speculation about any of those points could cost lives."

Mr. Waite, a lay aide to the Archbishop of Canterbury Robert Runcie, said he would brief Runcie in London before talks with U.S. administration officials in Washington "or some other destination."

Many top U.S. officials are in Geneva with President Reagan for his summit meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev beginning on Tuesday.

Shiite Muslim militia leader Nabih Berri said Saturday there was "genuine interest" in freeing the hostages before the summit, but Mr. Waite gave no indication that this was likely.

In Geneva, U.S. officials said they had received no word from Mr. Waite but added they would be eager to meet him in Geneva, London or Washington.

The envoy said he hoped to return to Beirut after his talks to continue contacts with the kidnappers.

The four kidnappers begged Reagan in an open letter last week to have them home by Christmas.

They said their physical and mental condition was deteriorating and their kidnappers were growing impatient.

Asked if he was satisfied that the four were "okay," Mr. Waite replied: "I am satisfied."

He declined to say whether he had seen them, adding: "I am afraid that I shall have to keep all the information that I have to myself in order to protect lives."

Mr. Waite says he is concentrating on winning freedom for the four, but he will also try to secure the release of other hostages — four Frenchmen, a Briton and an Italian.

Nothing has been heard of a fifth kidnapped American, university librarian Peter Kilburn.

A caller saying he spoke on behalf of Islamic Jihad said the group had killed a sixth American, diplomat William Buckley, but his body has not been found.

## British tanker chased in the Gulf

LONDON (R) — Two unidentified launches tried to stop a British tanker near the entrance to the Gulf but soon abandoned the effort, the ship's managers has said.

Shipping sources in Dubai said the boats were manned by Iranian Navy commandos.

The captain of the tanker, the London Team, radioed the Glasgow-based Denholm Shipping Management Company that uniformed men on two launches had signalled him to stop.

Captain Roddie Mackenzie ignored them and one launch tried to chase the tanker but soon gave up, a spokesman for the company said.

He said the conversation with Mackenzie, a Scot, was held in the little-known Gaelic language, spoken in the Scottish Highlands.

to make sure the captain was not speaking under duress.

The 56,273-ton oil tanker, which has 10 British officers and a Chinese crew on board, was continuing its journey to South Korea, the spokesman said.

Iran has stopped dozens of vessels in the Gulf in recent months to check for cargo bound for its enemy, Iraq.

Meanwhile Iran Sunday claimed its planes bombed two major Iraqi industrial-military centres on the northern Gulf war front, inflicting heavy damage.

The National News Agency IRNA, received in London, said the raid on the centres, 30 kilometres west of Sulaymaniyah, was in retaliation for Iraq's latest air strikes on two Iranian industrial centres.

IRNA, quoting a joint staff headquarters statement issued in Tehran, said the raids were carried out at 7.30 a.m. (0400 GMT), and that all the planes returned to base.

Iraq, at war with Iran since 1980, said on Thursday its planes hit a big steel complex at Ahvaz, western Iran, a nearby oil pumping station and a power plant at a dam.

On Friday, Iran said its planes bombed a cement factory north west of Sulaymaniyah, a city in the Kurdish mountains about 48 kilometres from the Iranian border.

The same day, Iran's parliamentary speaker, Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, said Iranian forces had been ordered to carry out retaliatory strikes on Iraqi factories.

## Egypt warns envoys of Libyan plot

CAIRO (R) — Egypt has informed seven European and African envoys of alleged Libyan terrorist plots in their countries, an Interior Ministry statement said Sunday.

Said Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi met the ambassadors of Britain, West Germany, France, Greece, Italy, Austria and Nigeria over the past few days and informed them of details of the alleged plots.

It said these were obtained in confessions from four men, identified by the authorities as Libyans, who were detained last week for questioning in what Cairo said was a plot to kill Libyan exiles living in Egypt.

The statement described the confessions as "highly important and serious" but did not elaborate.

The four men, held since Nov. 11 after a dramatic police ambush outside the home of a Libyan exile, were also being interrogated on charges of conspiring with a foreign country — Libya — to cause political harm to Egypt.

"Egypt informed the seven countries of all the details available within the framework of its policy to combat international terrorism," the Interior Ministry statement said.

## Moroccan interior minister takes over information

RABAT (R) — Moroccan Interior Minister Driss Badri has taken charge of the Information Ministry, the Royal Palace announced.

It said Abdul Latif Filali, minister of foreign affairs, cooperation and information until now, had been divested of the Information Department by King Hassan.

## Moscow praises Oman

MOSCOW (R) — The official Soviet News Agency TASS Sunday praised Oman, the Gulf state with which Moscow set up diplomatic ties last September, as a country that rejected "imperialist diktat" in favour of a balanced foreign policy.

An article ahead of Oman's National Day Monday also commented favourably on industrial and educational progress in the sultanate, which is usually considered a staunch ally of the United States and Britain.

The praise reflected satisfaction with Oman for ensuring that a Soviet drive in recent years for a

higher presence in the Gulf Arab states had reaped results.

The majority of states in the region have no ties with Moscow, although the Oman accord has been followed by an agreement between the United Arab Emirates and the Soviet Union to put relations on a full footing by exchanging missions.

TASS said Oman "tries to conduct a balanced foreign policy aimed at strengthening independence and developing links with friendly states." It said this policy "turns down imperialist diktat," a Soviet term for Western influence with other states.

## Western Sahara deadlock persists after U.N. vote

PARIS (R) — The 10-year-old war between Morocco and Polisario guerrillas in Western Sahara could be prolonged further by Morocco's decision this week to boycott all future United Nations debates on the subject, diplomats said.

Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdul Latif Filali said "the deadlock is complete in the U.N." after the decolonisation committee ignored a Moroccan offer of an immediate ceasefire in Western Sahara and a self-determination referendum under U.N. auspices next January.

Instead, the committee overwhelmingly adopted an Algerian-inspired resolution calling for direct negotiations between Morocco and the Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas.

Although the official Algerian News Agency APS said the U.N. vote "accentuated Morocco's isolation," diplomats said it brought the conflict no nearer to a solution.

Morocco wants direct talks with Algeria, which it says is the main military, financial and political backer of the Polisario. Algeria denies it is a party to the conflict, and says it cannot negotiate on behalf of the Polisario.

Since Western Sahara became independent from Spain in 1975, Morocco has been fighting the guerrillas, who contest its claim to sovereignty over the territory.

Morocco controls two-thirds of the territory with an estimated

80,000 troops, who have locked out 3,500 guerrillas with nearly 1,600 kilometres of desert defences.

The country's decision to boycott future U.N. debates on the Western Sahara was reported Thursday under the banner headline "Morocco Slams The Door" in the Rabat daily L'Oppinion.

The official Algerian daily Al Moudjahid said the decision showed Morocco "persists in the blindness which made it leave the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) when the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) was admitted."

## NEWS ANALYSIS

Morocco walked out of the pan-African body a year ago, arguing that admission of the self-styled SADR was illegal.

The diplomats said the recent offer of a ceasefire and a referendum were an attempt by Moroccan King Hassan to take the issue out of the OAU. But the move failed because the U.N. text reiterated the OAU's call for direct talks between Morocco and the Polisario.

The U.N. committee's resolution, almost certain to be approved by the General Assembly, adds that the proposed referendum should be held "without any administrative or military constraints."

## West Beirut risks keep foreigners away from AUB

By Diana Abdallah

BEIRUT — The kidnaps and killings of Lebanon's civil strife have deterred all but a handful of the foreign academics who helped make the American University of Beirut (AUB) one of the most prestigious in the Middle East.

No more than half the 40 foreigners employed last year have returned for the current academic year.

And they live in fear of being kidnapped, ensconced inside the elegant, tree-lined campus guarded by police.

Before the 1975-76 civil war, Westerners made up a third of the 500-strong teaching faculty at AUB. Scores left after the 1982 Israeli invasion.

Now the campus, a rarely-disturbed haven of peace for much of the civil war, has become a virtual prison for the depleted foreign staff. They consider it too dangerous to step outside onto the streets of Muslim-controlled west Beirut.

One American professor who declined to be named admits he has hardly left the compound during his two years at AUB.

"I can leave Lebanon any time I like," he says. "But many Lebanese have no choice but to live on the battlefronts."

"That's a real prison."

The perils are real. Three American staff are missing, their kidnaps claimed by the Islamic Jihad (holy war) Muslim extremist group, which has vowed to rid Lebanon of Western influence.

"When you first come, you are very scared," says the professor. "But then you get used to it. You get caught by the job and the social life and it becomes difficult to leave."

For many foreigners, the decision to quit AUB was forced by the cold-blooded murder of AUB President Malcolm Kerr at his office last year. Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility.

Kerr had replaced acting President David Dodge, who was held for a year after being abducted on campus in July 1982.

Calvin Plimpton, the current president, has stayed away since Islamic Jihad gunmen kidnapped agriculture dean Thomas Sutherland on his way from Beirut airport on June 9. Plimpton had originally planned to be on the same flight.

AUB Hospital Director David Jacobson was seized near his office on May 28, also by Islamic Jihad. British envoy Terry Waite, an

aide to Anglican Archbishop Robert Runcie, arrived here on Wednesday to seek the release of Sutherland, Jacobson and two other Americans believed to be held by Islamic Jihad — journalist Terry Anderson and Roman Catholic priest Lawrence Jenko.

Mr. Waite asked newsmen not to follow him around, saying this could endanger lives.

Sutherland's wife has stayed on in her teaching job at AUB. "If I am here, I might have a chance to do something," she said after letters from her husband and three other hostages were delivered to an international news agency in Beirut.

But no letter came from 60-year-old AUB librarian Peter Kilburn, who disappeared last December, leaving his cane and heart medicine in his flat. Islamic Jihad again claimed responsibility, but then dropped his name from its communiqués.

Americans have not been the only targets. Last May, Briton Denis Will was found shot dead two days after being abducted.

Most remaining foreigners are AUB veterans.

"Some have been here more than 20 years and feel Beirut is their home," says AUB spokesman Radwan Mawlawi.

An American professor admits he has been ignoring repeated warnings from the U.S. embassy to leave. "Nobody bases his decision on what the embassy says or nobody would be here."

"You tend to take your own security measures. I get groceries delivered, travel with known taxi drivers, get escorted from the airport and try not to go out at night."

Some faculty members cite sympathy for Arab and Muslim causes as a reason for braving the risks.

"By staying in west Beirut, I am taking a political position," says 41-year-old American linguistics teacher Marilyn Raschka. "I don't approve of American policy in the Middle East. It is underhand, short-sighted and unjust."

AUB was founded by American Methodist missionaries in 1866. Its graduates include several Arab heads of state, prime ministers, party and commando leaders.

But its cosmopolitan air has evaporated. Mawlawi says 90 per cent of AUB's 5,000 students are now Lebanese. Before 1975, Arab and other foreign students were a majority.

A shortage of qualified teachers has led to complaints from students.

"The standard of education is falling and some of the best professors have left," laments an engineering student. Mawlawi says AUB is financially strapped and cannot escape the effects of insecurity and instability in Lebanon.

"The university is trying hard to keep up its distinguished level of teaching and standards, but we are part of this community and what affects it affects us as well," he said.

"We have a deficit of some \$15 million."

## Iran plans to curb spending

LONDON (R) — The Iranian government will place high priority on spending cuts in the next budget in order to limit the budget deficit, Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi said Sunday.

"We will have a budget deficit, but it will be realistic and the result of maximum efforts to economise so that we will not have to borrow heavily from banks," Mr. Mousavi said in an interview with Tehran Radio, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

TV & RADIO

WHAT'S GOING ON

FOR THE TRAVELLER

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

<div><div>JORDAN TELEVISION</div><div>Tel: 773111</div><div>MAIN CHANNEL</div><div>17:00 News</div><div>17:30 Children's Programmes</div><div>18:00 News</div><div>18:25 Different Stories</div><div>18:50 A special programme on Oman on the occasion of its National Day</div><div>19:50 Tomorrow's programmes</div><div>20:00 News in Arabic</div><div>20:30 Arabic Series</div><div>21:30 Tomorrow's programme and varieties</div><div>22:00 Arabic Film</div><div>23:00 News in Arabic</div><div>23:15 Film continued</div><div>FOREIGN CHANNEL</div><div>18:00 Vivre au pays</div><div>18:30 Jean Pinot, Medecin d'aujourd'hui</div><div>19:00 News in French</div><div>19:30 Magazine Sportif</div><div>19:50 News in Arabic</div><div>20:30 Three Up Two Down</div><div>21:00 Craft Design Technique</div><div>21:30 News in English</div><div>22:15 Benjamin Franklin</div><div>RADIO JORDAN</div><div>855 KHz, AM &amp; 99 MHz, FM, &amp; partly on 9560 KHz, SW</div><div>Tel: 774111-19</div><div>07:00 Light Music</div><div>07:30 News</div><div>07:45 Morning Show</div><div>08:00 News Summary</div><div>08:30 Pop Session</div><div>09:00 News Summary</div><div>09:30 Pop Session</div><div>10:00 News Summary</div><div>10:30 Pop Session</div><div>11:00 News Bulletin</div><div>11:30 News</div><div>11:45 Over a Cup of Tea</div><div>12:00 Concert Hour</div><div>12:30 News Summary</div><div>12:45 News Bulletin</div><div>13:00 News</div><div>13:15 Over a Cup of Tea</div><div>13:30 Pop Session</div><div>13:45 News Summary</div><div>14:00 News Bulletin</div><div>14:10 News</div><div>14:15 Over a Cup of Tea</div><div>14:30 Pop Session</div><div>14:45 News Summary</div><div>15:00 News Bulletin</div><div>15:10 News</div><div>15:15 Over a Cup of Tea</div><div>15:30 Pop Session</div><div>15:45 News Summary</div><div>16:00 News Bulletin</div><div>16:10 News</div><div>16:15 Over a Cup of Tea</div><div>16:30 Pop Session</div><div>16:45 News Summary</div><div>17:00 News Bulletin</div><div>17:10 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SERVICE</div><div>639, 720, 1413 KHz</div><div>06:00 News</div><div>06:30 Empire of the Sun</div><div>06:45 Music Shop</div><div>06:55 Reflections</div><div>07:00 World News</div><div>07:20 Twenty-Four Hours</div><div>07:30 News Summary</div><div>07:50 Letterbox</div><div>08:00 News</div><div>08:20 World News</div><div>08:30 Twenty-Four Hours</div><div>08:45 News Summary</div><div>08:50 World News</div><div>09:10 Letterbox</div><div>09:20 News</div><div>09:40 World News</div><div>09:50 Twenty-Four Hours</div><div>10:00 News Summary</div><div>10:10 World News</div><div>10:30 Letterbox</div><div>10:40 News</div><div>11:00 World News</div><div>11:20 Twenty-Four Hours</div><div>11:30 News Summary</div><div>11:40 World News</div><div>11:50 Letterbox</div><div>12:00 News</div><div>12:20 World News</div><div>12:30 Twenty-Four Hours</div><div>12:40 News Summary</div><div>12:50 World News</div><div>13:10 Letterbox</div><div>13:20 News</div><div>13:40 World News</div><div>13:50 Twenty-Four 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Spanish artist J. Soler at Ali Al Attar Gallery, Jabal Amman, 1st Circle</div><div>'An exhibition of paintings by Lamrini Gibson at the American Centre (until Nov. 21)</div><div>CONCERT</div><div>'Russian Gaborounka folkloric troupe at 8:00 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre</div><div>VIDEO</div><div>'"Le Cameroun" at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre</div><div>CULTURAL CENTRES</div><div>Royal Cultural Centre...tel. 661 0267</div><div>American Centre...64371</div><div>American Centre Library...641520</div><div>British Council...6361479</div><div>French Cultural Centre...6370709</div><div>German Institute...641993</div><div>Soviet Cultural Centre...642023</div><div>Spanish Cultural Centre...620409</div><div>Turkish Cultural Centre...639777</div><div>Haya Art Centre...665105</div><div>Focus 2000 Special English News...6671816</div><div>W.C.M.A...664251</div><div>W.A.M.A...664251</div><div>Amman Municipal Library...637111</div><div>University of Jordan Library...843555</div><div>MUSEUMS</div><div>Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mummies from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. - Yarmouk. Tel. 651765</div><div>Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Ali, Al'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Friday and official holidays) 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays</div><div>SERVICE CLUBS</div><div>Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.</div><div>Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 1:30 p.m.</div><div>Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.</div><div>Royal Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.</div><div>Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman. Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261, 815410</div><div>CHURCHES</div><div>St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 624590</div><div>Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luvadneh, 637440</div><div>De la Solenne Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661737</div><div>Church of the Assomation (Greek Orthodox) Abadi, 623541</div><div>Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 678906</div><div>Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 771331</div><div>Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 775261</div><div>St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 771751</div><div>Armenian Evangelical Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsiah, 677534</div><div>Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabal Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smir), Tel: 811229</div><div>PRAYER TIMES</div><div>06:44 Fajr</div><div>06:08 Sunrise</div><div>06:12 Dhuha</div><div>06:15 Dhuha</div><div>06:16 Asr</div><div>06:34 Maghrib</div><div>06:40 Isha</div><div>UFEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT</div><div>This information is supplied by Alia Information department at the Jueen Alia International Airport, tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.</div><div>ARRIVALS</div><div>09:35 Kuwait (RJ)</div><div>09:45 Cairo (RJ)</div><div>09:45 Muscat, Dubai (RJ)</div><div>09:45 Agaba (RJ)</div><div>10:00 Damascus (RJ)</div><div>10:00 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (RJ)</div><div>12:05 Abu Dhabi, Doha (RJ)</div><div>12:05 Doha (RJ)</div><div>12:45 Jeddah, Medina (SV)</div><div>12:45 Baghdad (IA)</div><div>12:45 Cairo (RJ)</div><div>12:45 Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)</div><div>12:45 Beirut (RJ)</div><div>12:45 Cairo (MS)</div><div>09:25 Baghdad (RJ)</div><div>MARITIME TRAFFIC</div><div>Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:</div><div>—Abdely</div><div>—Blue Nile</div><div>—Aqaba 1</div><div>—Pleuro</div><div>—Charming</div><div>—Andes Trader</div><div>—RMS Lagana</div><div>—Erida</div><div>—Mezzario Arabia</div><div>Amn Kawaer and Sons Company, Tel: 622324-9 at your service.</div><div>WEATHER</div><div>Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology</div><div>It will be fair in the middle and northern parts; it will be partly cloudy, with some fair scattered showers in the south-eastern parts. Winds will be southerly moderate and calm sea.</div><div>Low high temperature in deg. C</div><div>Amman 26/21</div><div>Agaba 26/21</div><div>Dead Sea 26/21</div><div>Jordan Valley 17/25</div><div>Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 27, Agaba 27, Dead Sea 27, Jerash 27, Amman 61 per cent, Agaba 42 per cent.</div><div>DEPARTURES</div><div>06:45 Damascus, Athens (OA)</div><div>06:45 Frankfurt (LH)</div><div>07:30 Aqaba (RJ)</div><div>11:30 Vienna, Chicago, Los Angeles (RJ)</div><div>12:00 Larissa, Paris (RJ)</div><div>12:15 Copenhagen (LH)</div><div>12:30 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi (GF)</div><div>12:30 Cairo (RJ)</div><div>14:25 Istanbul (TK)</div><div>15:00 Kuwait (TK)</div><div>15:00 Medina, Jeddah (SV)</div><div>16:00 Baghdad (IA)</div><div>19:30 Kuwait (RJ)</div><div>19:40 Doha (RJ)</div><div>19:45 Bahrain, Doha (RJ)</div><div>20:00 Damascus (RJ)</div><div>20:10 Copenhagen (LH)</div><div>20:15 Cairo (RJ)</div><div>20:45 Jeddah (SV)</div><div>21:15 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)</div><div>06:45 Cairo (MS)</div><div>EMERGENCIES</div><div>Amman governorate...891228</div><div>Amman civil defence...198, 199</div><div>Civil Defence Inbd...271293, 273131</div><div>Civil Defence newsdesk...7703</div><div>Ambulance...193, 775111</div><div>Amman downtown fire brigade...198</div><div>First aid...630341</div><div>Blood bank...778303</div><div>Civil Defence rescue...661111</div><div>Fire headquarters...622090-3</div><div>Police rescue...192, 621111, 637777</div><div>Police headquarters...639141</div><div>Traffic police...893901</div><div>Electric Power Co. 6363814, 624881</div><div>Municipal water complaints...771258</div><div>Jueen Alia Int. 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# Home news

## Almost no polio, diphtheria in Jordan, Hamzeh says

AMMAN (Petra) — The Health Ministry announced Sunday that polio is almost non-existent in Jordan and the diphtheria cases among children have nearly vanished due to vaccination campaigns carried out by medical teams around the country.

Health Minister Zeid Hamzeh announced the news at a meeting in Amman with senior ministry officials and representatives of the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF). He said that although vaccines are available free of charge at all Health Ministry clinics in the Kingdom, there still are some cases of measles among children and that

is sometimes due to negligence on the part of the parents.

A study conducted last month by UNICEF on children's diseases and vaccination campaigns showed that Jordan is among the most advanced and efficient Third World nations regarding combating children's diseases, Dr. Hamzeh said.

He said that the Health Ministry will continue to distribute vaccines to children and pregnant women free of charge at all its clinics around the country. The ministry has also assigned some teams to tour rural and remote badia regions to carry out vaccinations wherever needed, the minister added.



The Director of Moscow's Eye Surgery Institute, Prof. Vedorov Svatoslav, and Jordanian eye specialists hold talks in Amman Sunday (Petra photo)

## Leading Soviet eye surgeon departs after performing 60 cornea replacement operations

AMMAN (Petra) — The director of Moscow's Eye Surgery Institute Professor Vedorov Svatoslav left Amman Sunday at the end of a several day visit to Jordan. During his stay in the Kingdom, the eye specialist visited medical facilities of the armed forces and performed a number of eye operations at Jordanian hospitals.

Upon his departure, Professor Svatoslav said in a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that he was grateful for the Independence Medal conferred on him by His Majesty King Hussein and he paid tribute to Jordanian eye specialists who, he said, have attained a very high level of efficiency. Professor Svatoslav, who attended the country's celebrations for King Hussein's 50th birthday, also said that he visited Jordan to help him to feel the true friendship of the Jordanian people and the strong ties between Jordan and the Soviet Union.

He said that the 60 operations he conducted at King Hussein Medical City were for the replacement of damaged corneas and to train local surgeons in new techniques employed in eye operations.

Dr. Ibrahim Ayesh, head of the medical city's eye department, said that a new technique of microscopic surgery for the cornea is of great interest to doctors and will be of great benefit to patients in Jordan. According to Dr. Ayesh, the medical city has sent a team of specialists to Moscow for training in this technique which was employed by Dr. Svatoslav during the operations he conducted in Jordan.

The Moscow institute, he said, was established in 1980 and has 500 beds for patients from 50 nations around the world. He said that this institute annually offers treatment to 1,500 Arab patients free of charge.

## Senior officials, USAID director discuss assistance for developmental projects

AMMAN (Petra) — Director General of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Peter McPherson Sunday met with Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahab Al Majali for discussions on U.S. aid to assist Jordan with its development projects.

They discussed a number of projects to which USAID might contribute or participate and reviewed being implemented with U.S. assistance or financial aid. The meeting was attended by Mr. Charles Greenleaf, assistant director of USAID, and Minister of Planning Abdullah Nsour.

Mr. McPherson, who arrived in Amman Sunday morning on a two-day visit to Jordan, is due to hold more talks with a number of senior officials on the U.S. economic and technical aid programme to Jordan.

USAID has this year offered Jordan \$17 million for financing a project to develop agriculture in the highland regions, and has given the country \$160 million to finance the importation of goods and services by the public and private sectors in Jordan.

Mr. Greenleaf later held a separate meeting with Mr. Mohammad Salih Al Keilani, the director general of the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ). They discussed USAID financing for a number of WAJ water and sewerage projects in the country.

Mr. McPherson earlier held a meeting with Dr. Nsour at the Planning Ministry and reviewed USAID's aid programme to Jordan. Dr. Nsour discussed the possibility of transferring U.S. technology to Jordan through a number of development schemes and within the framework of technical cooperation between the two countries.

Dr. Nsour also briefed Mr. McPherson on Jordan's five-year development plan and areas where investments are possible and the role of the private and public sectors in implementing the plan. Dr. Nsour paid tribute to USAID for its past and present assistance to Jordan.

During the meeting Mr. McPherson praised Jordan's economic, political and financial policies in implementing its development plans. Later Sunday Mr. McPherson toured a number of development projects in the Kingdom and was briefed on the progress of work.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Khatib receives Soviet culture official

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Information, Culture and Tourism Mohammad Al Khatib Sunday conferred with the minister of culture in the Soviet Republic of Kabardino-Balkar accompanied by Chairman of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society Bahjat Al Talhouni. Mr. Khatib briefed the guest minister on Jordan's stands regarding a just, peaceful and comprehensive settlement to the Middle East question through an international peace conference to be attended by all concerned parties.

### University awards degree to Prince Phillip

AMMAN (Petra) — The University of Jordan has awarded Prince Phillip, husband of Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain, an honorary Ph.D. degree in science. The Ph.D. certificate will be presented to Prince Phillip by the university's president, Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali, who has arrived in London heading a delegation from the university on a several day visit to Britain.

### Jordan to participate in WHO meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in an international meeting for evaluating strategies of health for all by the year 2000 which will be held by the World Health Organisation (WHO) in Geneva on Nov. 27. Dr. As Halaqah from the Health Ministry will represent Jordan in the three-day meeting.

### New friendship society planned

AMMAN (J.T.) — A new friendship society between Jordan and Scandinavian countries will come into being soon, according to Mr. Zuhair Asfour, a prominent industrialist. Mr. Asfour said that he has received a letter of approval from the Minister of Interior Hassan Al Kayed in reply to a request submitted by Mr. Asfour and the society's founders. He added that the founders of the society will assemble in Amman in the coming few days to elect a board of trustees and to finalise procedures related to the establishment of the society.

### Kayed opens art exhibition

AMMAN (Petra) — Interior Minister Hassan Al Kayed Sunday opened at the Housing Bank complex an art exhibition by Mohammad Al Asfour on the occasion of the Kingdom's celebrations of His Majesty King Hussein's 50th birthday. On display at the week-long exhibition are 40 oil paintings depicting Jordanian cities and cultural heritage as well as ancient civilisations which settled in Jordan. Some of the paintings also illustrate the tragedy of the Palestinian people.

### Ministry allows entry of W. Bank fruits

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Agriculture has allowed the entry of tomatoes from Jenin area in the occupied West Bank as of mid-November and until mid-December. The ministry's acting under-secretary Muwaffaq Al Saud said that the ministry has also allowed the entry of citrus from all West Bank and Gaza Strip areas and mandarins from Jalqiliya area as of mid-November until mid-December.

## Dignitaries, bedouins and children take part in continuing celebrations of King's 50th birthday

AMMAN (J.T.) — Celebrations for His Majesty King Hussein's 50th birthday continued Sunday around the Kingdom. In Sweileh, a street march and procession was held in which nearly 12,000 people, including scouts and school children, took part carrying flags, posters and the King's portraits whilst singing national songs. National dances were also held in the city's square as the Royal Jordanian Falcons staged an acrobatic show over the city.

Celebrations on the occasion were also held in Na'ur west of Amman. At the outset of the celebrations, the Golden Jubilee flag was hoisted on the municipality building and Amman Governor Ali Bashir headed processions through streets hedged with flags and decorations. Also in the parade were an armed forces musical band, scouts, school children and representatives of various public and private sectors. The procession was followed by a public rally which was addressed by several speakers, including Naour Mayor Khalaf Al Hamid. On the occasion, a local charity opened an exhibition of Islamic books and paintings.

Other celebrations were held in the bedouin settlements of Shawaikh, grouping eight villages in Madaba district, where street processions were organised and speeches were made on the occasion. Madaba District Governor Abdul Halim Al Shawabkeh took part in the procession and delivered a speech. A horse-race was also organised on the occasion.

### Prince Hassan, Princess Sarvath attend variety show

On Saturday evening His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan the Regent, and Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvath attended a variety show held at Al Hussein Sports City Palace of Culture.

The show, held to mark the King's 50th birthday, was organised by the Jordanian Soviet Friendship Society, and performed by Kabardino-Balkar folk troupe. At the outset of the show, Mr. Bahjat Talhouni, the president of the Jordanian Soviet Friendship Society made a speech paying tribute to His Majesty King Hussein and the achievements accomplished under his rule. He also praised the strong relations between Jordan and the Soviet Union.

In Irbid Saturday Minister of Interior Hassan Al Kayed inaugurated a water project at Wadi Al Arab, near North Shuneh. Water Authority of Jordan Vice President Mohammad Bani Hani made a speech on the occasion pointing out that the project will help solve the water crisis in Irbid and 40 villages in the governorate until the year 2,000. The Wadi Al Arab water springs have a capacity of 20 million cubic metres of water annually. Dr. Bani Hani said.

### Events in Karak

In Karak, as part of the governorate's celebrations on the occasion, Karak Governor Salem Al Udah inaugurated the Hussein Garden in Al Marj. The JD 10,000 garden, built on an area of five-dunums, includes playgrounds for children and various utilities. The governor also opened a boys high school in Al Marj built by the Ministry of Education to improve the standard of educational services in the governorate. The school's headmaster delivered a speech in which he hailed His Majesty King Hussein and pointed out that the JD 250,000 school consists of three storeys to accommodate 316 students.

Mu'ta University President Ali Mahafzah distributed certificates to 71 participants in various training courses held by the university. Dr. Mahafzah stressed that apart from its educational role, the university will conduct studies and research on the governorate's various needs.

## Departments fail to collect JD 6.6m in outstanding payments, report says

AMMAN (J.T.) — A report presented to parliament by General Audit Bureau Director Hashem Al Dabbas reveals that government departments last year failed to collect outstanding loan payments and dues totalling JD 6,645,863 at the end of 1984. The report also said that the Income Tax Department has still to collect some JD 7 million for 1984 alone.

The uncollected sums are in the form of loans to various organisations and employees, uncollected fees owed to government or municipal councils and losses in operating business.

Embezzlement, forgery

The report said that investigations revealed embezzlement, manipulation of accounts, and forgery at Amman municipality courts, the Department of Statistics, the Free Zones Corporation, the Finance Department in Aqaba, the lands registration department in Karak, the post office in Hassa, the water project for Zarqa, the municipalities of Wadi Seer and Al Ain, Al Baida and the office of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, in Morocco.

The report called on parliament to enact stricter regulation and control over the financial affairs of government departments and requested permission to audit the accounts of a number of departments which are at present outside the bureau's jurisdiction. These are the Civil Service Consumer Corporation, Yarmouk University, Al Hussein Youth City, the Pension Fund, the Cities and Villages Development Bank, the Central Bank of Jordan, the Jordan Medical Council and the Social Security Corporation.

According to the report, losses sustained in some government projects resulted from ill-planning and inadequate feasibility studies and delays in implementation of projects.

Loss making projects

The report listed a number of these projects as follows: The Alia Flying Carpet which lost a total of JD 544,000, the Alia

### Regent sends good wishes to Morocco

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, sent a cable of good wishes on Sunday to King Hassan II of Morocco congratulating him on the occasion of Morocco's Independence Day. The Crown Prince also wished King Hassan continuing good health and happiness and the Moroccan people further progress and prosperity.

### Potash production expected to rise

AMMAN (J.T.) — The production of potash for this year is expected to reach 850,000 tonnes and will rise to one million tonnes next year, according to a source at the Arab Potash Company. The source added that last year's world production of potash was 46 million tonnes.

## Superpowers remain apart on key issues

(Continued from page 1)

control process," he added.

But both Speakers and Mr. Reagan's National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane sought to play down the significance of the letter. Mr. McFarlane called the leak of its contents unfortunate but said it would not be a matter of consequence at the summit.

"I would bet you five bucks that at the dinners on Tuesday and Wednesday, Gorbachev does not lean across the table and ask, 'What about the Weinberger letter?'" Speaker said.

Mr. Reagan met some of his senior advisers on Sunday to prepare for the two days of talks. Mr. Gorbachev was scheduled to arrive in Geneva Monday morning.

Arbatov, Gen. Chervov, Kremlin spokesman Leonid Zamyatin and space weapons expert Yevgeny Velikhov spent an hour giving a detailed breakdown of Moscow's arms proposals, outlining some elements previously only made public by the Americans.

The official Soviet press attacked the United States on Sunday on fronts ranging from space weapons and Asian security to alleged U.S. human rights abuses.

Articles in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda and by TASS news agency expressed little hope that the Reagan-Gorbachev talks would produce significant results.

Pravda said people longed for arms accords and improved superpower relations, "but at the very same time not one observer and not one newspaper expresses confidence that the American side is ready to take real steps along this road."

Pravda said the United States still banked on military superiority over the Soviet Union and warned that, if necessary, Moscow would match Mr. Reagan's space missile

defence programme, the strategic defence initiative (SDI).

TASS, commenting on a Reagan interview with Japanese reporters, said he had tried to scare Asian countries with a mythical Soviet threat.

"He said, among other things, that Washington favours a discussion at Geneva of the issue of the (medium-range) Soviet SS-20 missiles deployed in the Asian part of the Soviet Union," the agency said.

"Meanwhile, it is common knowledge that it is not the Soviet Union but the United States which has recently intensified its military preparations in the Asian-Pacific region," it added.

"As far as the missiles in the Asian part of the Soviet Union are concerned, they are deployed in precisely those numbers necessary to balance the U.S. potential in the region."

In developments related to the summit, Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres appealed on Sunday

to President Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev to devote special attention to the issue of emigration of Soviet Jews at their Geneva talks.

In an unusual step, Peres opened his government's weekly meeting to reporters to announce the appeal.

He said he had indications, though no promises, that Moscow was considering allowing more Jews to leave the Soviet Union.

"I appeal to the two leaders — President Reagan of the United States and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev — to set this matter apart from all other joint concerns within the realm of the superpowers' discussions," Peres to the cabinet.

Israeli officials said this morning they were pressing ahead with contingency plans to absorb as many as 50,000 Jews from the Soviet Union if the Kremlin decided to allow the first mass exodus since 1979, when emigration peaked at 51,000.

## King arrives in Muscat

(Continued from page 1)

inciting a rebellion in Dhofar Province in the 1970s but they announced the establishment of diplomatic relations two years ago.

Other dignitaries arriving on Tuesday included Sudan's military ruler, Abdul Rahman Swar

reddah, Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz, United Arab Emirates Crown Prince Sheikh Khalifa Ibn Zayed, Kuwaiti Crown Prince Sheikh Saad Al Sabah, and Bahraini Crown Prince Sheikh Hamad Ibn Isa Al Khalifa.

## Kuwait urges priority to Mideast

(Continued from page 1)

full diplomatic ties with Moscow. The Soviet Union and the United Arab Emirates last Friday said they would exchange ambassadors, barely two months after Oman agreed to establish diplomatic relations with Moscow.

Kuwait's emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, received on

## Arafat due in Delhi today

(Continued from page 1)

of Palestinian leaders in Baghdad. Reiterating the support voiced by Mr. Arafat to the Syria-Jordan conciliation, Palestine National Council (PNC) Speaker Abdul Hammad Al Saeed said Sunday the PNC was "in favour of any move and Arab cooperation or reconciliation."

From our position, we have no objection to reestablishing relations with brotherly Syria, but Syria must make this same call for it to happen," Sheikh Saeed said.

"If there is any objection to it from the Syrian side," he said.

The PNC speaker, in Baghdad to attend a two-day meeting of Arab parliamentarians which ended Sunday (See page 2), was not optimistic about an immediate reconciliation between the PLO and Damascus, but he said their views were "almost identical" on the measures needed to solve the Palestinian problem.

"The points Syria is calling for regarding Palestinian rights and establishment of their own homeland are almost identical to what the PLO is calling for," he said.

Referring to the Feb. 11 Jordan-PLO agreement, Sheikh Saeed said Syria appeared to support it despite criticism in the official Syrian press.

"(Syrian Foreign Minister) Farouq Al Shara'a, in his address to the U.N. General Assembly, virtually gave the go-ahead to our joint peace plan with Jordan," he said.

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# Israel-U.S. ties obscure case for Middle East Peace

By Merle Thorpe Jr.

AMERICAN misconceptions on the Middle East and the uncritical receptivity of the U.S. to the wishes of Israel and its spokesmen have combined in recent years to complicate and delay peaceful resolution of the tragic Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Americans identify well with Israel. Its hopes and fears. This reflects our sympathy for the unspeakable tragedy that befell Jews in World War II and our admiration for the Jewish contribution to Western culture and American society. Americans are less informed, and consequently less sensitive to, the experience and attitudes of Arabs, and in particular the Palestinians. There has been a Western cultural bias against Muslims since the Crusades, and since World War II an effective campaign of anti-Arab stereotyping by supporters of Israel has added to the problem.

Israel was established in a portion of Mandatory Palestine in 1948 after a U.N. proposal for its partition into a Jewish state and an Arab state failed. Israel captured the remaining portions of the mandated territory, the West

Bank and the Gaza Strip, from Jordan and Egypt in the 1967 war. The much discussed U.N. Resolution 242 of 1967, which has served as the basis for all subsequent peace initiatives, called for Israeli withdrawal from territories it captured in return for Arab recognition and peace.

Americans are generally not aware that 90 per cent of the inhabitants of Mandatory Palestine in the early 1920s were Palestinian Arabs who sought the self-determination championed by President Woodrow Wilson. In 1948 Palestinian Arabs still constituted 67 per cent of the population. In the fighting which led to the establishment of the Jewish state, 600,000 Palestinians fled or were expelled. Their inability to return to their homes left deep scars, reflected in the name they adopted for their experience: "the catastrophe."

After 1967 a growing Arab willingness to negotiate peace with Israel was unfortunately accompanied by a growing Israeli determination to hold the West Bank and Gaza. Despite the provisions of international law requiring the maintenance of the sta-

tus quo during a military occupation, Israel has actively settled these territories and, through questionable legal tactics, has confiscated 41 per cent of the land. Restrictions on an additional 11 per cent prevent its development by Palestinians.

The 1,400,000 Palestinians residing today in the West Bank and Gaza still constitute 97 per cent of the population of these territories. World opinion virtually unanimously favours the territories becoming a Palestinian "homeland" in which Palestinian culture can continue and with which all Palestinians can identify. Yitzhak Shamir's Likud Party favours incorporating the territories into Israel. Shimon Peres' Labour Party favours some territorial compromise.

The U.S. has always professed support for U.N. 242 and the resolution's principle of exchanging land for peace. However, the U.S. has never effectively challenged Israel's West Bank land-taking and settlement activity, which is inconsistent with this principle. Hundreds of millions of U.S. aid dollars have helped to finance the settlements. In a statement made, significantly, after they left office,

ex-Presidents Carter and Ford termed Israel's settlements "the major obstacle to peace."

Since 1967 the U.S. has cast 14 solo vetoes in the U.N. Security Council to protect Israel from censure, many relating to Israel's West Bank settlement and land practices. The effect of these vetoes has been to link the U.S. alone to Israeli policy in the forum of world opinion.

The issue of greatest importance today relates to the recent PLO-Jordanian peace initiative. Once again the U.S. position accommodates Israel rather than reaching for new opportunities to peace. The first provision of the PLO-Jordanian statement calls for Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories in exchange for "comprehensive peace as established in United Nations and Security Council Resolutions."

President Reagan responded that the U.S. will continue to exclude PLO representatives in any discussions the U.S. might hold, until the PLO "accepts U.N. 242" and recognises Israel's "right to exist."

The president's position is not constructive for four reasons:

1. By insisting that the PLO adopt the exact language of U.N. 242, the U.S. ignores the reason why U.N. 242 is unsatisfactory to Palestinians — it makes no mention of Palestinians or Palestinian national rights, only of a "refugee problem."

2. The U.S. has long wished the PLO to demonstrate its willingness to negotiate peace with Israel. The reason there is a splinter PLO faction today in Damascus opposing Arafat is because Arafat and the mainstream PLO are seeking a negotiated settlement.

3. Recognition by and between parties should be a mutual matter. It is the object and, with good fortune, the outcome of negotiation. It is unbalanced to require it of one party and not the other.

4. The PLO is the symbol of Palestinian nationalism and is a necessary party to any Israeli peace. (Some U.S. presidents say the same after leaving office.) The respected member of *The Jerusalem Post* editorial board, Meir Merhav, has stated it best:

*How long must it take, how many more wars must we fight, how many lives must be wasted and how crushing must the economic burden become for the realisation*

*to sink in that the PLO, denestable as it may appear to us, is the representative of the Palestinians and holds the power of veto over any group of Palestinians might agree upon in an Arab-Israeli settlement.*

The U.S. today has a choice. It can continue a close identification with Israel's policy of not addressing the Palestinian question. It does, it invites further enmity from among 150,000,000 Arabs and 800,000,000 Muslims. (Israel's policy also jeopardises the fragile Israeli-Egyptian peace, in which the U.S. has invested so heavily.)

Alternatively, the U.S. can be more independent of Israel and by so doing assist Israel to achieve peace. Accepting Merhav's counsel that the PLO is a necessary party to the resolution of the conflict would not be a change in U.S. policy requiring explanation or justification. It would merely be recognition that the mainstream PLO is interested in a negotiated settlement.

Merle Thorpe Jr. is president of the Foundation for Middle East Peace, Washington D.C.

## Urgent support for PNF

THE Palestine National Fund (PNF) has just revealed facts that are serious enough to be capable of disrupting operations by the Jordan-PLO committee for strengthening the steadfastness of the Arab population in the occupied territories. A spokesman said that PNF resources are dwindling fast, and that the current deficit now stands at \$100 million, making it difficult, if not impossible, for the joint committee to honour its commitments to the Arab population in the Israeli-occupied territory.

The spokesman, Mr. Jawid Al Ghusseini, said that additional funds are required to finance the operations of universities, support families of martyrs now living under Israeli rule and help find jobs for unemployed university graduates who are on the increase by the year. According to the spokesman, the subject of the PNF deficit was the main topic on the agenda of a recent meeting in Amman chaired by PLO leader Yasser Arafat. Of course the Jordan-PLO committee also discussed the deteriorating conditions of the Arab inhabitants under Israeli occupation, but in the light of this serious deficit and lack of funds, nothing can obviously be planned, and all programmes to support educational and health institutions would have to come to a standstill.

Jordan, which has very limited resources, has been shouldering its part of the burden in supporting the steadfastness of our Arab brethren in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Arab countries had pledged at the Baghdad Arab Summit to provide financial assistance to Arab confrontation states including Jordan, but despite the fact that most of this assistance has now stopped, Jordan still manages to extend help to the Arab population of the West Bank and Gaza.

The Jordan-PLO committee has also sent out teams seeking help from Arab countries and managed to give loans and financial grants through the PNF to organisations in the occupied territories to help them withstand arbitrary measures by the Israeli authorities.

In reporting the PNF deficit Mr. Ghusseini said fresh Jordanian-PLO efforts will be made with Arab countries to raise sufficient funds to finance projects for the Palestinian people. If this appeal is not heeded both sides will indeed find themselves in a serious situation.

If the Arab countries find pretexts for not being able to hold a summit conference to solve their problems, they cannot find one single reason for not helping their brothers whom they know are suffering at the hands of their common enemy. If the steadfastness of the Arab population cannot be maintained, then it would be almost impossible for Jordan or the PLO to help keep the Arab people clinging to their land and their homes any longer. Jordan and the PLO have been jointly launching world-wide efforts to find a just and lasting solution to the Palestine problem, and until that solution materialises, they require urgent support from Arab countries and they should be allowed to find it, and as soon as possible at this very critical stage.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Rai: Brotherly Turkey

TURKEY AND the Arab World are closely linked by culture, history and religion in addition to geographic proximity. There have been many conspiracies hatched by colonial forces in the past to sever relations between the two sides but the Arab and Turkish nations which have similar aspirations and common goals have maintained strong ties over the years. Jordan which has welcomed President Kenan Evren has always been supporting brotherly ties between the Arab and Turkish peoples, and has always tried to bolster cooperation between the two sides in all fields. Turkey has always supported Arab causes particularly the Arab rights in Palestine and Ankara has based its relations with us on mutual respect and fruitful cooperation for the benefit of both our peoples and for serving the cause of peace. We are certain that President Evren's visit to Jordan and his talks with King Hussein have further contributed towards a strengthening of bilateral relations; and we hope the fruits of such relations will emerge as a proof of their success. The Arab people in general and Jordan in particular appreciate Turkey's support and backing for our causes and for our endeavours to achieve justice.

### Al Dustour: Turkey's support for peace

TURKISH PRESIDENT Kenan Evren's quick visit to Aqaba presented a good opportunity for him to hold useful consultations with His Majesty King Hussein on a number of issues of concern to Turkey and Jordan and the region as a whole. The Iran-Iraq war was discussed and the president voiced his country's deep concern over the unstable condition in the Gulf region due to this conflict and the continued loss of resources, men and material. The establishment of peace in the Middle East was also discussed by the two leaders, and attention was no doubt focused on the Jordan's initiatives to achieve peace through the implementation of U.N. resolutions and the Jordan-PLO accord. Besides these two important and basic issues the two leaders discussed development of cooperation between Jordan and Turkey for the interest of both peoples. The talks and their outcome displayed Jordan-Turkish deep concern over problems infesting this region, and their keenness on finding solutions for them. The two leaders agreed on the need to promote bilateral economic cooperation and bolster bilateral ties in all other fields.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Hopes for reconciliation

AN ARAB mediation committee formed by the Arab summit at Casablanca seems to have gone a long way towards bringing about a total reconciliation among Arab countries. The first fruit of these mediations was the rapprochement between Syria and Jordan. Saudi Arabia and its partners in the Gulf Cooperation Council are no doubt exerting strenuous effort towards the achievement of a greater measure of agreement and harmony among Arab countries for the sake of paving the road to a successful Arab summit in Riyadh. These countries also hope to achieve success in bringing the Iran-Iraq war to an end. Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal has just announced that the call on Arab countries to meet in Riyadh still stands, and that there were indications that an end of differences between Iraq and Libya is in sight.

## U.S.-Soviet summits from 1943-1979

Following is Historical Issue No. 20, prepared September 1985 by the Office of the Historian at the U.S. Department of State.

EVERY president since Franklin D. Roosevelt has participated in at least one meeting with the Soviet Premier or First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. All such meetings through 1960 also included British and sometimes French leaders, except for the Eisenhower-Khrushchev meeting in 1959. Following the Paris summit of 1960 which ended prematurely because of the U-2 incident, all the meetings have been on a bilateral basis, although the occasion for the Helsinki summit of 1975 was a multilateral gathering. Ten of the 14 meetings have occurred during the months of May, June, or July.

Tehran (Roosevelt, Stalin, Churchill)  
November-December 1943

The discussion centred on military matters, such as planning for the cross channel invasion (Operation OVERLORD) and the invasion of southern France. The three powers also agreed to try to get Turkey to join the war and to split Finland away from the Axis. There was general discussion about several political questions, such as a future world organization and postwar policy toward Germany. On certain contentious issues, such as the Polish question, decisions were postponed, which assured the conference an air of great cordiality.

Yalta (Roosevelt, Stalin, Churchill)  
February 1945

The three leaders discussed the future of Poland and Eastern Europe, the nature of Security Council voting in the United Nations, the status of postwar Germany, and the conditions for Soviet entry into the Pacific War. In a Declaration on Liberated Europe, the Allies pledged to work toward the establishment of representative governments in the nations liberated from Axis domination through free elections. In a secret agreement, the Soviet Union promised to enter the Pacific War two to three months after Germany's surrender in return for certain Far Eastern concessions.

Potsdam (Truman, Stalin, Churchill-Aitlee)  
July 1945

Except for the military details of the Soviet entry into the Pacific War, the conference dealt with political questions, primarily the occupation of Germany and the question of German reparations. The three powers created a Council of Foreign Ministers to work on peace treaties with the Axis powers. In a declaration issued on July 26, they also demanded that Japan surrender unconditionally or be destroyed. During the conference, Truman learned of the successful test of the atomic bomb and informed Stalin in general terms.

Geneva (Eisenhower, Bulganin and Khrushchev, Eden, Faure)  
July 1955

At this conference Eisenhower advanced a proposal (the "Open Skies" proposal) calling for an exchange of military blueprints with the Soviet Union and allowing aerial reconnaissance of each other's military installations. The participants also discussed disarmament, German reunification, and the need for greater East-West contacts through travel and the exchange of information.

Washington-Camp David (Eisenhower, Khrushchev)  
September 1959

During Khrushchev's visit to

the United States, arranged mainly by Eisenhower to acquaint the Soviet leader with the American way of life, the two leaders engaged in substantive talks for two days at Camp David. They agreed to expand exchanges and to remove the Soviet deadline for a Berlin settlement, but on other issues, such as disarmament and the reunification of Germany, no progress was made.

Paris (Eisenhower, Khrushchev, Macmillan, De Gaulle)  
May 1960

The four leaders were planning to discuss Germany and Berlin, disarmament, nuclear testing, and the general state of East-West relations. On the second day of the conference, before any of the issues could be considered, Khrushchev demanded that Eisenhower apologize for the U-2 intelligence overflight of the Soviet Union in May. When Eisenhower refused, Khrushchev left the conference.

Vienna (Kennedy, Khrushchev)  
June 1961

The status of Berlin was the major subject of discussion, but the conflict in Laos and the general question of disarmament were also on the agenda. Khrushchev's truculence on Berlin surprised and sobered Kennedy, but some progress was made when the two leaders agreed that further discussions on Laos should be continued at the Foreign Minister level.

Glassboro (Johnson, Kosygin)  
June 1967

Hastily arranged and only agreed on after considerable haggling over a suitable location, the meeting at Glassboro, New Jersey was appended to Kosygin's visit to the United Nations where he had come to support the Arab nations' proposals for ending the Middle East conflict that had erupted earlier that month. In addition to the Middle East, disarmament and the Vietnam war were also discussed. Nothing came of a Soviet offer during the conference to serve as an intermediary with the North Vietnamese to negotiate a halt to the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam.

Moscow (Nixon and Brezhnev)  
May 1972

At this meeting Nixon and Brezhnev signed the ABM Treaty and the SALT I Interim Agreement, both of which had been in negotiation for many months. Also concluded at Moscow were agreements on public health, environmental cooperation, incidents at sea, exchanges in science, technology, education and culture, and a Declaration of Basic Principles of Mutual Relations.

Washington (Nixon and Brezhnev)  
June 1973

Nixon and Brezhnev discussed the maintenance and strengthening of international peace and a number of international and bilateral questions. The two leaders signed agreements on the Prevention of Nuclear War and on the Basic Principles of Negotiations on the Further Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms. Other agreements signed at the summit dealt with scientific cooperation, agriculture, trade, and other bilateral issues. The joint communiqué expressed "deep satisfaction" with the conclusion during the preceding January of the Paris Agreement on Vietnam. President Nixon stated at Brezhnev's departure that the meeting had "built on the strong foundation that we laid a year ago."

Moscow (Nixon and Brezhnev)  
June-July 1974

The president and the general secretary discussed arms control and several international and bilateral issues. The two leaders signed a protocol which further limited each side to one ABM site apiece instead of the two allowed in the 1972 ABM Treaty. The two also signed a Threshold Test Ban Treaty. The governments signed several other instruments dealing with scientific cooperation, cultural exchanges, and other bilateral matters. The communiqué "reaffirmed their agreement to hold such meetings regularly and when considered necessary for the discussion and solution of urgent questions."

Vladivostok (Ford, Brezhnev)  
November 1974

At the Vladivostok meeting, which followed visits by President Ford to Japan and Korea, discussions focused on strategic arms limitations but included a number of bilateral and international issues, including the Middle East. Ford and Brezhnev in the SALT II negotiations reached agreement in principle on some of the basic elements subsequently incorporated in the 1979 treaty. They issued a joint statement on strategic offensive arms (the Vladivostok agreement) and a joint communiqué calling for continuing efforts at arms limitation and the development of economic cooperation.

Helsinki (Ford, Brezhnev)  
July-August 1975

During two meetings at Helsinki, where both were attending the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Ford and Brezhnev attempted unsuccessfully to reach further agreement on strategic arms limitations. In an exchange with reporters after their July 30 meeting, both called it "businesslike" and "friendly."

Vienna (Carter, Brezhnev)  
June 1979

The SALT II Treaty was signed at the Vienna summit. Carter and Brezhnev also discussed other arms control issues including the continuation of the SALT process, the Middle East, Afghanistan, and several other international, bilateral, and trade issues. The two leaders signed several related agreements, and issued a joint statement of principles and basic guidelines for subsequent negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms.

## Rajiv's India, one year on

Rajiv Gandhi was an airline pilot before the assassination of his mother, Indira. He assumed her powers as prime minister of India and has exceeded the expectations of almost everyone. But, it's not all smooth flying, says John Elliott.

NEW DELHI — Shielded from the weather by large corrugated iron sheets strung out from the new but scruffy office building, about 1,500 men shout and gesture, sometimes bugging each other. A couple of floors below, crowds watch figures on a blackboard and jostle around a dirty staircase to hear the news from above.

This is the Bombay stock exchange, the scene of a business explosion which graphically illustrates the rapid changes which have begun to percolate through many parts of Indian life in the year since Mr. Rajiv Gandhi became Prime Minister.

Share prices rose more than 60 per cent in five months after the country's annual budget in March and one or two new issues at the peak were oversubscribed more than 150 times. The market, which is closed to foreigners, has cooled a little but an issue recently for a new Indian company to produce Gillette razor blades was oversubscribed more than 20 times.

The Delhi stock exchange is active, too — a potentially significant indicator, according to Mr. L.K. Jha, an elderly former civil servant who advises Mr. Gandhi on economic matters. "It means the rural rich from states like the Punjab and Haryana are investing too. If the flow of the farmer's funds has really begun, it's the beginning of exponential growth."

The funds raised are helping to finance entrepreneurial industrial development desperately needed in India, soaking up wealth from the black economy and reducing reliance on public-sector financing.

A year ago, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, was gunned down in her garden by Sikh bodyguards in what was assumed to be revenge for her ordering the army into the Sikhs' holy temple in Amritsar.

Her son Rajiv, a 40-year-old ex-airline pilot with no previous ministerial experience, took over in the afternoon. The Bombay stock exchange moved gently upwards the next day, although this was hardly noticed as the country sunk into a state of shock and 3,000 Sikhs were killed by rioting followers of India's majority Hindu religion.

It is rare now to hear anyone regret the change of prime minister, although Mrs. Gandhi was worshipped by the rural masses of India's 760 million population and will be remembered by millions of people at memorial meetings.

Mr. Gandhi rapidly assumed authority and won a landslide general election victory for the Congress I Party at the end of December, mainly relying on his mother's memory. But she is rarely mentioned now and recently her name was studiously kept out of electioneering in the Punjab, following Mr. Gandhi's peace settlement with the Sikhs.

In addition to the Punjab settlement, Mr. Gandhi has also produced a potential solution for civil unrest in the north-eastern state of Assam, is trying to help solve Sri Lanka's ethnic troubles and will probably soon tackle potential unrest in the northern state of Kashmir.

Mr. Gandhi believes, and has inspired Indians of all ages and classes to believe, that such problems can be solved in a straightforward manner. He believes in positive political decision-making and has also attacked rampant corruption and bureaucratic inefficiency, although progress on this will be slow.

Even opposition politicians are sometimes complimentary. Mr.

Atal Bihari Vajpayee, president of the Bharatiya Janata Party and a former foreign minister, says: "He has made a good beginning. India is moving. As opposed to Mrs. Gandhi he is good."

"The whole mood of the economy has changed, even though some businessmen are complaining about increased competition especially from abroad. In five years' time you'll definitely see the results of the changes, though that will not be the end," says Mr. Jha.

Mr. Gandhi inherited an economy strong for the short term, with declining inflation, a satisfactory balance of payments and a series of industrial reforms which had been started by his mother. But there is an urgent need to boost exports, in readiness for the late 1980s when India's debt repayments will start to build up. Mr. Gandhi himself recently condemned Indian industry's record of technological development as "pathetic and rubbishy."

On taking office he called for a "new work ethic" with "results, not procedure-oriented government."

Such targets will take many years to achieve because India is still in many ways an inefficient and corrupt country. Many of its people prefer to dodge decisions than to take a lead, and many continue to operate the rigid and debilitating divisions of the country's old caste system.

All basic industrial licensing has been swept away for about 25 industries, and rules relaxed which will allow bigger companies to grow into new sectors. Detailed licensing has been simplified into broad bands in many industries, most recently for electronics. Import restrictions have been eased on a wide range of goods needed for modernising industry, particularly in electronics, and foreign participation is being welcomed in most industrial areas.

But despite the opening doors, India is still a difficult and expensive place for foreign companies to work and the government is expert at negotiating the tightest prices and terms. Lloyds Bank is reducing its presence in the country because of high operating costs with low returns. "We have to wait and see whether there is an acceptance that foreign businesses should make any money here. It's not accepted at present. These guys think we owe it to them," says one battle-worn businessman.

Nevertheless, almost every company of any size in India is planning new investments, many with foreign technical or financial partners. The Finance Ministry says this has led to Rs20 billion (\$1.68 billion) of investments taking place in the 25 de-licensed industries. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry estimates that 13 of the largest Indian companies are planning investments totalling Rs60 billion, a very large figure for India.

The total number of technical and equity foreign collaborations approved by the government jumped from 336 in the first half of last year to 440. But the surge in investments and in stock exchange activity — which is generating approaching Rs30 billion of new capital this year, double last year's figure — have yet to show up in official growth statistics. Industrial growth is running at under 6 per cent, compared with 7.7 per cent for the same period last year. The government is also worried that there has been little if any apparent growth in direct manufacturing employment, which accounts only for about 40 million

people, or 13 per cent of the country's total workforce.

Concern about growing unemployment if India's many loss-making (or sick, as they are called) companies are allowed to die is sparking a major debate at a time when Mr. Gandhi's policies are meeting some criticism from people who prefer old-style protection. This has delayed a new policy to deal with sick industries; meanwhile, political pressure is increasing for import barriers to be maintained.

A normal monsoon means that this year's rice and wheat crops will be satisfactory and might total 160 million tonnes. This should help to keep inflation on the government's target of under 7 per cent for wholesale prices.

Tax reforms, which will be developed shortly into a long-term fiscal policy, plus the attack on the black economy, have yielded sharply-increasing tax revenues, which the Finance Ministry expects to exceed preliminary estimates of Rs220 billion by up to 20 per cent. This will help to keep the budgetary deficit within a forecast record Rs34.9 billion for 1985-86. Last year the outturn deficit was double the budgeted level.

But overall, economic development is being slowed by a lack of domestic and foreign resources at a time when international concessional aid is dwindling; this is shown up in the country's new five-year plan which, however, maintains a conservative approach to foreign commercial borrowings.

This is one element of Indian economic policy which has not changed under Rajiv. "The more we see what's happening to countries which have got into the debt trap, the more we're worried about the implications of going into more commercial borrowings," says Mr. S. Venkataraman, Finance Secretary. Appalling electric power and communications problems also continue to slow industrial development. "Industry should invest and insist that power is supplied; that railways run and that telephones should not just be a piece of furniture but also ring and carry a message," says Mr. Abid Husain, a distinguished civil servant and member of the Planning Commission.

And, whatever the economic progress, there are deep social and political problems to be tackled. Increased economic wealth and consumerism for the 100 million to 200 million best-off part of the population itself creates growing social tensions. As recent troubles in the prosperous states of Punjab and Gujarat have shown, it is those who have made some economic gains but still feel left behind and who cause most unrest. The 37 per cent of the population estimated to be below the poverty line is more quiescent.

But Mr. Gandhi's success in producing political settlements for states such as Punjab and Assam will itself create some problems, because he has had to give increased power to regional parties which are basically opposed to his Congress I party. This reflects a growing tendency towards regionalism in India which needs careful political management.

Internationally, Mr. Gandhi has to decide how to handle India's delicate relations with Pakistan. Border clashes between the two countries have increased in recent months and Mr. Gandhi has said that India will have to reconsider its nuclear policy if it is proved, as he believes, that Pakistan has, or is on the brink of having, a nuclear bomb.

Internal security is also bound to remain a problem after a period of such traumatic sectarian and political violence. — Financial Times news feature.

Handwritten signature: *فهد بن عبد الله*





The time's gone dead... Fidelio Koberle plugs in. (Photo: Alfred Koch)

## The sounds of eternity on a temporal tape recorder

By Harald Biskup

THOUSANDS OF West Germans have taken up an out-of-this-world hobby.

Members of the Association for Taped Voice Research (VTF) in Dusseldorf seriously claim that contact can be established with the hereafter with the help of an ordinary cassette recorder.

Taped voice research to prove life after death is in many ways related to spiritualism, which states that the disembodied spirits of the dead can communicate with the living in this world through mediums.

As opposed to the table-moving antics of certain spiritualists, however, the tapping of supernatural channels apparently requires no paranormal (beyond normal explanation) powers.

The cassette recorder functions as a medium.

Some parapsychologists claim that the voices are evoked by psychokinesis, the alteration of the state of an object by mental influence alone, and that their true origin is the subconscious of the person asking the questions on tape.

During the regular monthly meetings of VTF in Dusseldorf, things do get a little more wordy now and again.

When the collecting box is handed round, for example, to collect the money needed to hire the school assembly hall where the meetings, which used to be held in the back room of a pub, take place.

The people who come along to the monthly recording sessions, donate generously; after all, as one woman points out, the VTF has "opened up a new world for me."

One man who had to leave early during the last session asks "Did you get an answer from Paul Dahlke?"

The VTF chairman, Fidelio Koberle, feels obliged to tell the young man that "we shouldn't specialise in communicating with just one dead person. Maybe he doesn't want to talk to us."

Fidelio Koberle, casually dressed and seeming never at a loss for an answer, is sat in front of a cassette recorder, equipped with a pre-amplifier, a small sound mixer and a microphone.

"They're all normal middle-market pieces of equipment", he emphasises.

As 70-year-old Koberle, who is a qualified psychologist and personnel consultant, explains, "you establish a connection just like a hotel switchboard operator who plugs you in to your call."

Nothing to it, it seems. When Koberle began his trans-world calls 16 years ago, however, a voice from the next world told him to buy an expensive recorder. Advertising plugs up (or down) there too?

Koberle earns his living by compiling graphological reports for industry.

He regards voice research, however, as his "true vocation", although he warns against exaggerated expectations.

What he demonstrates at the VTF meetings is by no means representative but more of a fluke because of the "pressure to be successful."

He is usually more successful at home, without an audience.

Koberle would like to see this form of spiritualism freed from the stigma of the hizarre.

"There's no wailing and gnashing of teeth, the persons on the other side are a pretty happy crowd," Koberle explains, making the whole business sound like an ordinary everyday chat-chat.

For the newcomers in the hall he repeats his dictionary-type definition of taped voices.

The expression refers to "intelligent recorded statements which defy physical explanation."

The VTF stresses that taped voice research should not be "an end in itself."

"Its aim is to open up new perspectives for psychological and philosophical research by providing evidence for the existence of life after death."

Thousands of experimenters throughout Germany have made chatting with the deceased their hobby.

In many cases, the death of somebody in the family or of a close friend has prompted them to do so.

Koberle and his fellow communicators are convinced that the voices recorded on tape do not belong to living persons.

"And anyone who speaks," Koberle is quick to add, "cannot be dead."

The most surprising aspect is that, according to VTF members, anyone can "in principle" communicate with the dead.

"You don't even have to be 'mediumistic', i.e. able to receive supernatural messages."

What is necessary, however, is a "sound philosophical foundation."

"Superstitious persons or persons who are easily scared," Koberle warns, "should not take up this hobby."

Anyone who is "too sceptical" is bound to encounter problems. A "reduced state of awareness" is best: "listening is an art."

Trained ears also find it a lot easier on this particular evening.

Fidelio Koberle presents example from his own "demo cassette."

Dialogues flare out of the loudspeaker in the aisle from the TV series version of Das Boot.

The lieutenant-commander says: "You can rely on the diesel."

Koberle's cassette recording of the series, however, also has a message from the hereafter.

A voice can be heard saying "You can rely on Fidelio," Koberle calls this "phonetic transformation."

It is still a mystery who spoke via the commanders' voice.

Admittedly, considerable powers of imagination are needed to hear the version which Koberle feels is undeniable.

But no-one in the hall expresses any doubts; the feeling of solidarity is powerful.

"The voices need electro-acoustic raw material to become audible," Koberle explains.

He used to believe that the "completely sterile atmosphere of laboratories was the best place" but today he knows: "The best chances are with background noise."

Confirmed VTF believers usually come in for foreign language radio programmes.

While trying to establish contact with a particular person, for example, a football commentary in Finnish may provide the ideal background noise.

The questions asked and the "noise" are recorded and, if the dead have responded to the communication, their answers will be found (later on) somewhere on that recording.

Information on the best station to tune in to is also claimed to have been given by the dead.

In the middle of some Russian programme the piece of advice "the medium wave enables the best contact" can be heard in German.

VTF members swear by 1,480 kHz (known internally as the "Jurgenson wavelength").

The Swede Friedrich Jurgenson is said to be the "discoverer" of the taped voices.

Like Jurgenson, Koberle, who was accompanied by parapsychology, esoterics and occultism "since early childhood," also suffered ridicule and hostility.

However, even specialist phonetics experts still have no explanation of how the voices got on to the tape.

"We have tried everything that is technically possible to find a natural explanation — to no avail," says Heinz Schutz, head of the sound trick studio at the Westdeutscher Rundfunk radio station.

"We found no explanation for this phenomenon."

The Catholic theologian, Andreas Resch, however, professor for paranormology and clinical psychology at the Lateran University in Rome, warns that it is "too early to draw the conclusion that the voices come from the dead. This has not yet been corroborated."

During the special VTF conference commemorating ten years of the association's existence, Resch encouraged the taped voice researcher "to continue to work empirically but to show restraint when it comes to interpretations."

Sound technician Heinz Schutz admits that there is often too much "wishful thinking."

A qualified electronics specialist, a switchboard operator and

a sound technician sit on the association's committee.

Together with association chairman Koberle they are trying to lead their hobby in air of scientific seriousness.

Koberle has the final say when it comes to "questions of authenticity," because no-one else wants to make himself unpopular.

Koberle has already been nicknamed the "voice killer."

"We listen to the material very carefully to find out whether it is just a CB operator or a paranormal voice."

"Sometimes," Koberle sighs, "our friends over there make fun of us."

He presses the playback button and a voice can be heard trying to communicate with a deceased VTF member.

"Konstantin, what do you want to say to me?" After a while a croaking voice answers: "Nothing. Spezi, later."

Again Koberle is convinced: "That was Konstantin."

He is just as convinced in the case of a Catholic priest from Switzerland, who also indulged in the same hobby when he was alive.

Koberle wanted to find out whether there was life after death. The answer he received from the dead priest was "Yes, for fools."

The dead, Koberle continues, "wait for the gaps and then start speaking."

Admittedly, the spirits are not always in a talkative mood.

A great deal of patience is needed.

"I'm talking my father, Gunter. I want him to say something nice to me. Thank you." — "I'm calling my friend, Dieter. How are you? Thank you."

Koberle would like to discover the true cause of the death of the Bavarian king, Ludwig II: "Was it an accident, murder or suicide? Thank you."

A colleague of Koberle in Vienna, managed to solve a treacherous murder case with the help of taped voices.

On this particular evening, no-one answers Koberle's questions. The only voice to be heard is that of the janitor shouting outside.

"Not a very productive session," Koberle is forced to admit. No reason to be discouraged.

"Last time we were able to communicate with the captain of the launch which sank in the Hamburg harbour."

Two women at the meeting feel encouraged: one of them calls her mother-in-law, the other tries to get in touch with Romy Schneider.

The tension rises. "Listen to the rhythm, a woman's voice with a metallic ring to it, crackling."

How does Koberle feel about this voice? It is difficult to hear anything apart from the typical whistling sound of the medium wave.

He puts his headphones on. "It sounds like 'You've had a good life' or something like that," he says after long dramatic pauses, as if deciphering an almost illegible letter.

A man from Duisburg says that he has noticed how the voices of the dead "mumble a lot."

This is obviously true of Romy Schneider. A woman's voice can just about be heard, but it's difficult for anybody to understand what she is saying.

Koberle helps out: "There will soon be a return."

The word most frequently used by the voice from the beyond is "wait." Sometimes a message is given without living persons having asked for them.

There is a wide range of contact persons, after all, "you get fed up with talking to granddad all the time."

For some of the just under 2,000 VTF members ("from a crane driver to a university professor") the temptation to tap the supernatural wavelengths has become a "proper obsession."

"You can get really hooked on it."

"Sometimes, however, you can't be sure that you've got the desired person at the other end. Too much whispering."

Koberle wants to make sure that people know they are talking to him and no-one else when he goes to meet his maker.

With the help of a little signature tune, perhaps the overture from Beethoven's "Fidelio" — Kolner Stadt-Anzeiger.

## Monks, murder and machinations in a West German monastery

By Susanne Hoell

Reuter

KIEDRICH, West Germany — In a secluded 12th century Cistercian monastery, a devious murder plot is being hatched.

The 3,500 inhabitants of this tiny wine-growing village on the banks of the Rhine have for days spoken of nothing but the tangled web of assassination and intrigue that has ensnared the monastery's occupants.

A detective has already been called in, none other than Sean Connery, better known as 007. James Bond.

The Razamatatz of the film world has descended on unsuspecting Kiedrich. The abbey has had its kitchen turned into a torture chamber and an army of Italian carvers is at work redesigning the choir stall.

This week, shooting started on a 17-million-dollar film based on Umberto Eco's world best-selling novel *The Name Of The Rose*.

The real monks have long left the monastery, driven out in 1803. To day, after a short period as a prison and a mental institution, it serves as a cellar for the region's white wine.

For French director Jean-Jacques Annaud, the picturesque German monastery came closest to the scene of Eco's middle ages thriller set in a remote Italian abbey.

Sean Connery, cast in the role of Eco's detective-monk William of Baskerville, is not at all amused by parallels to his death-defying stunts as secret agent 007.

With a full grey beard and horn-rimmed spectacles, the 55-year-old Scottish actor is still feeling his way into the part of a Franciscan monk.

"My experience of monasteries is limited," he told reporters visiting the set. "But I have visited monasteries around my home town of Edinburgh."

For Kiedrich's mayor Siegfried Siems, Connery is the best possible advertisement for the village and its wine.

Connery's adversary is Murray Abraham, who won an Oscar for his portrayal of the jealous and embittered court composer Antonio Salieri in "Amadeus". He plays the role of Bernardo Gm, a corpulent ambassador of the Pope sent to the abbey to punish heretics and carry out an inquisition.

The filming, which started last Monday, is due to last five weeks, with director Annaud seeking to recreate the medieval atmosphere of 1327 down to the finest detail of the monks' oak chests and the scribes' desks.

It was perhaps inevitable that Eco's hugely popular first novel would be turned into a film.

Annaud, best known for his portrayal of the stone age in "Quest For Fire", considered himself a natural choice as director having graduated from the Sorbonne with a degree in medieval studies.

## Vienna gets its first lady carriage driver — after 300 years

By Stephanie Nebehay

Reuter

VIENNA — For the first time since horse-drawn carriages stopped showing visitors around imperial Vienna 300 years ago, a woman is at the reins.

Elisabeth "Sissy" Ringl, 24, is joined the other carriage-drivers or "flakers" waiting for tourists outside St. Stephen's cathedral, a city landmark.

"I wanted to begin driving when I was 18 years old, but my father would not let me because of the men," she told Reuters. "But I have been riding horses since childhood."

Ringl, who sold sporting goods for seven years, said her new job was fun, but added: "Some of the drivers did not want me and won't greet me. But I get along with the younger ones."

Her pretty face and petite figure contrast with the image of a flaker in this conservative city — burly, bewhiskered and red-nosed. She wears the characteristic jacket but rarely dons the traditional black bowler hat, saying it gets in the way.

There is no law barring women from being flakers, but Ringl was the first to break the tradition. The 34 men drivers, including Ringl's father, have mixed feelings about it, but said she was capable.

"She grew up with horses," one flaker said. "She does the job with joy, which is important in this profession."

Ringl and the other drivers said it was a dangerous job requiring intuition about how horses would react to noisy traffic and strength to control them if they panicked.

"It is a true man's profession," said a driver of 15 years' experience. "A horse can become frightened and it is not easy to get them to stop."

Ringl agreed, but said: "Something can always go wrong with horses — it can happen to anyone. Horses often rear up when frightened, and there is no brake on the carriage."

Flakers have to contend not only with cars and pedestrians along Vienna's narrow streets, but also with streetcars. Horses have been killed in traffic accidents.

But Ringl shows no sign of uneasiness as she deftly guides her horses Dorn and Cyprian through the bustling traffic on the capital's historic Ringstrasse, keeping up a running commentary for her passengers.

She points out landmarks like the opera and the former homes of Beethoven, Mozart and Haydn.

Passing under the arches of the Hofburg, once home of the Hapsburg family who ruled Austria, she gestures with her whip to the Spanish Riding School where the Lipizzaner horses train.

## Randa Habib's Corner

### In praise of the sporting spirit

IT WAS the ceremony marking the end of the Amman Little League soccer season. They were all there in the field: parents, more excited than their children; tots, juniors, mids, and seniors, beautiful in their uniforms; all listening to the 1985 championship results.

Parents eagerly awaited the proud moment when one of their children would receive a hard-earned silver medal or golden cup.

Of course, not every child was a winner. While the parents of the champions were proud as peacocks, those of the losers made excuses: "My son was often sick," or "My son sprained his ankle during the finals," or "I just don't understand, my son's team didn't play like it used to."

These parents could learn a lesson from their children.

Although some were naturally sad and perhaps envious of their opponents' good fortune, they played fair and were good sports. I saw one boy from the winning junior team rush over to his friend, who is goalkeeper from another team, and console him: "Your team was very good, too. It just happened that we won, but you played beautifully."

So once again another successful soccer season draws to a close. The season provided a lot of healthy exercise in the spirit of friendly competition for the kids and exciting entertainment for parents and spectators.

As is usual in these kinds of activities, it was a few over-competitive coaches, not the kids, who created a few problems, but these were soon forgotten with the realization that a defeat in a soccer match is not the end of the world.

Well done, Amman Little League, and best wishes for the next season.

## Jim Davis Auctioneers Announces Two (2) International Auctions

Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Location: Aqaba Free Zone Nov. 30-Dec. 1-2, 1985, 8:00 a.m. Location: Zarqa Free Zone Dec. 7-8-9, 1985, 8:00 a.m.  
Construction Equipment Materials — vehicles.

### CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

- 2 1979 Komatsu D-155A crawler tractors
- 1 1981 Jutani 750 excavator
- 1 Grove crane 75 ton hydraulic
- 1 1975 Grove crane 60 ton RT
- 1 1971 Pinguely 75 ton truck mounted crane
- 1 1970 NCK Rapiel crawler crane
- 1 1971 Potain tower crane
- 7 1979 Sambrun AM 32 fork lifts
- 2 1979 Sambrun AM 354R fork lifts
- 6 1979 Sambrun AM 252 fork lifts
- 2 1981 Sambrun 230 fork lifts

- 2 1979 Al baret 22.5 ton pneumatic tyred roller
- 1 1980 Al baret 22.5 ton pneumatic tyred roller
- 1 1980 Sheepfoot vibrator 170 BD
- 1 1982 Sheepfoot vibrator 170 BD
- 1 1982 ABG roller vibrator
- 5 1981 MF street cleaners
- 2 1980 Marini asphalt finishers
- 1 1979 Vermeer trencher
- 1 1979 Vermeer trencher w/dozer blade

### CONCRETE DUMPERS/MIXERS/TROWELS/BLOCK PLANT

- 3 1979 Sambrun dumpers
- 3 1981 Sambrun dumpers
- 1 1975 Sambrun dumper
- 3 1979 Richier concrete mixers
- 2 1979 SMG Freilon mech. trowels
- 2 1979 SMG Freilon concrete block machines

### GENERATORS/WELDING MACHINES

- 5 Honda gen. sets 4.5 KVA
- 1 Dawson Keith gen. set 106 KVA
- 4 Lister gen. sets 12.5 KVA
- 1 Penven gen. set 125 KVA
- 29 Hall gen. sets 15 KVA
- 3 Polyma gen. sets 354/357 KVA

- 15 Lincoln Diesel welding machine
- 1 Safel petbow Diesel welding machine
- 2 Safmig welding machine

### AIR COMPRESSORS/PUMPS

- 2 Atlas Copco KA 120 air compressors
- 2 Thome air compressors
- 3 Demag SC 10 D air compressors
- 3 Demag SD 25 F air compressors

- 24 Sykes Diesel powered water pumps
- 11 Flygt elect submersible water pumps
- 3 Toyo elect submersible water pumps
- 3 Flygt centrifugal pumps

### MISC. EQUIPMENT

- 2 Sabajet sand blasters
- 1 Clippel material saw
- 2 Christensen drilling machines
- 1 Gelsmar ballast tamper
- 1 Gelsmar rail bender
- 1 Gelsmar rail profile grinding machine
- 2 Wacker damper hammers

- 10 1979 Renault agricultural tractor
- 2 1979 King Master disc ploughs
- 2 1982 Water booster plants

### POCLAIN ACCESSORIES

- Poclain 90D booms bucket
- Poclain 75P hammer, assorted buckets
- Poclain 300CK loader boom, dipstick, bucket

### TRUCKS/ TRAILERS

- 5 1982 Magirus Deutz trucks w/liebherr concrete mixers
- 5 1979 Berliet tipping trucks
- 1 1979 Berliet multi bucket truck
- 1 1980 Berliet concrete pump truck
- 1 1979 MAN flatbed truck w/hiab crane
- 2 1979 Berliet flatbed trucks w/hiab cranes
- 1 1981 Berliet flatbed truck w/hiab crane
- 2 1982 Berliet flatbed trucks w/hiab crane
- 4 1980 Berliet trucks w/liebherr concrete mixers
- 2 1979 Berliet service trucks
- 1 1979 MAN service truck
- 1 1980 MAN service truck
- 1 1979 Berliet mobile workshop truck
- 1 1974 Saviem truck tractor
- 1 1975 Saviem truck tractor w/tank trailer
- 1 1979 Saviem bus
- 1 1980 Saviem bus
- 1 1981 Toyota double cab pickup
- 4 1981 Toyota pickup
- 15 1979 ACTM flatbed trailers length 11 meters
- 13 1979 ACTM flatbed trailers length 6 metres
- 1 1982 Lowboy 65 ton tri axle trailer
- 1 1979 flatbed tilt trailer

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## France secures World Cup berth

PARIS (R) — France, serene European champions in 1984, finally weathered the anxieties of 1985 and secured World Cup qualification thanks to the brilliance of Michel Platini, whose goals sank Yugoslavia 2-0 Saturday night.

The masters of Europe made heavy going of the long path leading to Mexico, reaching their goal as 20th qualifiers long after most other leading contenders, and their vital Group Four finale was an understandably nervous occasion till the end.

"It's a blessing and a relief. It's a great feeling of well-being," team chief Henri Michel said Sunday.

In the end they overhauled Bulgaria to top the group after the Bulgarians, already qualified, were beaten 2-1 in East Germany Saturday night. As semi-finalists in the 1982 World Cup in Spain, France expect to be seeded in 1986, French Football Federation President Jean Fournet-Fayard said.

Platini, whose goals helped ensure World Cup qualification in crucial wins over Bulgaria in 1977 and The Netherlands in 1981, rose to the big occasion again.

He put France ahead after two minutes with a curling free-kick and sealed Yugoslavia's fate in the 72nd minute with a supreme left-footed drive from the edge of the box squeezed low inside the keeper's left post.

But France were not at their best and the nervous night might

have ended badly if goalkeeper Joel Bats had not made a brave second half save at the feet of Hristo Stokich. "It wasn't all perfect or brilliant," team chief Michel said.

Platini said the team had not played so badly at their Parc Des Princes stadium home for a long time but added: "The essential thing is we know we can improve a lot."

Michel said: "We're going to be much more relaxed and calm now. For the coming matches we will not be under the sentence of a result. That will allow us to work differently and calmly to improve certain things."

Michel will reunite his squad from December 23 to January 4 at their mountain base in the Pyrenees, returning in May before setting out in the time to adapt to the altitude and time change.

Several key French players — Platini and midfield partners Alain Giresse and Jean Tigana, Rocheteau and defender Maxime Bossis — are over 30 and approaching the end of their impressive international soccer careers.

But Michel does not believe their age will cause problems and points out other teams are in a similar position. He said: "It has not been proved physiologically that players of a certain age recuperate less well than younger ones. The older players showed that in yesterday's match."

## World Open Squash meet begins today in Cairo

CAIRO (R) — The world's top players start battling it out here Monday for \$60,000 at stake in the World Open Squash Championship, with holder Jahangir Khan of Pakistan clear favourite to retain his title.

World number three, Australian Chris Dittmar, will not be playing after injuring a knee playing Australian rules football in August.

But fellow Australians Greg Pollard and Ross Thorne, respectively fourth and ninth seeds, are already warming up along with such top names as Pakistan's amar Zaman and Magsood Ahmed, New Zealand's Ross Norman and Britain's Hiddy Jahan.

The tournament has attracted 118 entries, with the top 26 seeds grouped in a main draw and the rest fighting it out to decide which six will join them in the last 32.

The seeds also include the U.S.'s top players of American Squash (hardball) aces Ned Edwards and Mark Talbot, and Egypt's Gamal Awad and Ahmed Safwat, ranked 18th and 19th respectively. Egyptian number one Awad, however, may be ruled out by a foot injury.

Khan, unbeaten for more than four years, meets Britain's Martin Bodimeade in the first round. The final rounds start on Nov. 24 and the winner will collect \$9,000 while the runner-up gets \$6,000.

## AMMAN LITTLE LEAGUE

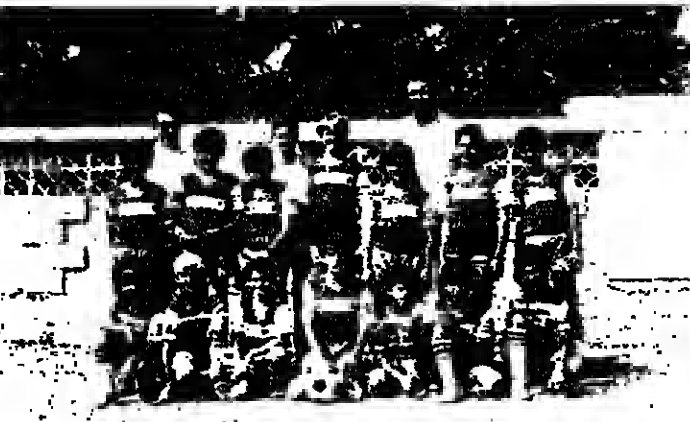
1985 League and Cup Play Champions



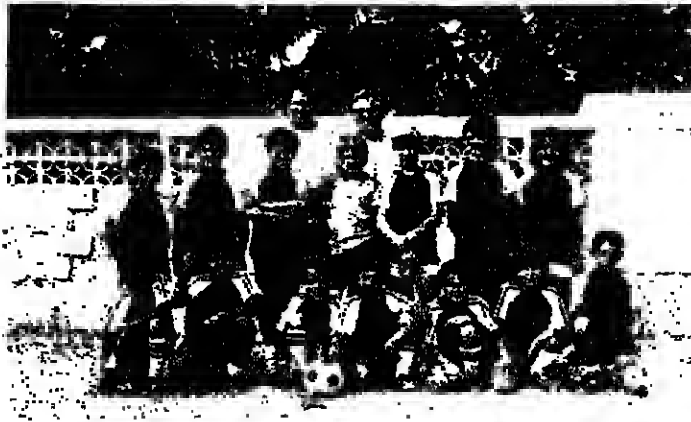
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Tots League and Cup Play Champions



Sakura  
Juniors League and Cup Play Champions



Ericsson  
Mids League Champions



Astra  
Mids Cup Play Champions



Jordan Lift  
Seniors League Champions



Chase Manhattan Bank  
Seniors Cup Play Champions

## Lion-killer Bol quickly tames the U.S. press

By Robert Green  
Reuters

WASHINGTON — It's a long way from lion country in Sudan to big-time basketball in America, but 2.3 metre Dinka tribesman Manute Bol is bridging the gap.

"It's nice here, the people are nice," says the polite, soft-spoken Bol as encircling reporters jot down every word. As for the rigours of being a skinny newcomer among brawny professionals in the National Basketball Association (NBA):

"I don't know about offence. On defence, I can play anybody. But I've still got a lot to learn."

Bol is trying to win a place with the NBA's Washington Bullets, and his unusual background and amazing physique — the tallest player ever in a league full of seven-footers, yet stick-thin at only 95.5 kilograms — have made him an instant celebrity. He is a godsend to U.S. sportswriters who love alliterative nicknames.

His ability to stuff a ball through the three metre high basket standing flat-footed led to "Dinka Dunker." Sports Illustrated magazine has called him "The Sudanese Switzer" for his ease at blocking shots.

Bol appears to be handling the pressure well for a young man — he is about 23 but is unsure of his exact age — who learned English just a few years ago.

Born in the village of Gogrial in western Sudan, he herded cattle as a boy and — in an incident played up in the U.S. press — once killed a lion with a spear.

He shrugs it off, saying the beast was sleeping.

Descendant of a long line of huge men — his grandfather was even taller than him at 2.37 metres — he liked athletics and recalls, "I tried playing soccer one year but I broke my toe."

He took up basketball in 1979 and went to Khartoum to join the Sudan's national team. In 1983 an American coach saw him and persuaded him to come to the United States to play for Cleveland State University in Ohio.

He later transferred to University of Bridgeport in Connecticut, a smaller college that has an English-language programme for foreigners. After a successful last season, he left saying he wanted to become a professional to earn money for his family in Sudan.

Most NBA teams thought he was too inexperienced and scrapping to play against professionals.

## E. Germany overcomes Bulgaria, but to no avail

EAST BERLIN (R) — East Germany beat Bulgaria 2-1 in the snow and ice of the Karl-Marx-Stadt Saturday, but were foiled by France in their efforts to qualify for the World Cup soccer finals.

The narrow victory brought wild applause from a 32,000 crowd, but many of them knew already from their transistor radios that it had all been for nothing.

A draw in Paris between France and Yugoslavia and a three goal victory here would have carried East Germany to Mexico but it

was not to be.

East German team manager Bernd Stange said: "We went all out in attack but the Bulgarians fought well, even though their place in the finals was already secured. With this snow and these conditions a three-goal victory was just not on."

Midfielder Uwe Zoetsche set the chilled crowd alight in the third minute when he headed a free kick past goalkeeper Ilya Valov after top goalscorer Rainer Ernst had been felled near the penalty area.

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Call: 669392, all day

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Abdali, behind Alia office



## U.S. dumping of S. African investments gathers pace

WASHINGTON (R) — United States institutions have withdrawn more than \$5 billion worth of investments from corporations with South African connections as a result of anti-apartheid pressure and that might only be the start.

At least 20 U.S. companies have ended or begun winding down their South African operations this year, urged on by shareholders repelled by the white minority-ruled country's racial policies and concerned by unrest there, according to analysts. New investment has virtually stopped.

"Money is not ideological. Money does not like turmoil. Money leaves," said Mr. Randall Robinson, director of TransAfrica, the black foreign policy lobbying group that organizes daily anti-apartheid protests outside the South African embassy here.

"Corporations that did not go in are glad they didn't. Corporations that are there are trying to find a way out. There's no new money going in. The banks have had it," he said in an interview.

According to the American Committee on Africa, a monitoring group in New York, and the Washington-based Investor Responsibility Research Centre (IRRC), 12 states, 39 cities and 67 universities so far have enacted legislation authorizing the sale of an estimated \$5.4 billion in shares in U.S. companies with South African ties.

Similar moves are being considered in dozens more state legislatures, city councils and college boardrooms across the country, they say.

No detailed figures were available for the total amount of investment by these authorities in U.S. companies with South African connections, but analysts said the sum could run into billions of dollars.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

Anti-apartheid campaigners in the United States have been urging U.S. business to cut ties with South Africa since the late 1970s. But the pressure has intensified this year as protest and suppression have increased.

"The divestment forces have already won in one sense," said Mr. John Chettle, director of the Washington-based South Africa Foundation, which represents South African businesses in the United States. "They have discouraged billions of dollars of new U.S. investment in South Africa."

Among U.S. companies reducing their stakes in South Africa this year were Pan American World Airways, PepsiCo, General Foods, Coca-Cola, Apple Computer and Helena Rubenstein.

According to the Commerce Department, direct U.S. investment in South Africa fell from \$2.6 billion in 1981 to \$1.8 billion last year. Some 300 U.S. com-

panies still operate in South Africa, including IBM, General Motors, Mobil and Boeing.

Twelve states have enacted legislation partially or completely to disinvest an estimated \$3.5 billion, mostly in pension funds.

Seven states — New Jersey, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Mexico, Louisiana, Michigan and Wisconsin — have decided to get rid of South African-related stocks.

The other five — Connecticut, Iowa, Maryland, Nebraska and Rhode Island — would still allow investment in U.S. companies rated in the top category of the so-called Sullivan Code of Fair Labour Conditions for Blacks.

The code was drawn up eight years ago by The Reverend Leon Sullivan, a black member of the board of General Motors, to provide guidelines for U.S. companies in South Africa.

Of the 39 cities that have acted so far, affecting an estimated \$1.5 billion, the largest are New York, Boston, San Francisco, Miami, Philadelphia and Washington.

The 67 universities have together dumped more than \$400 million — \$200 million since April this year.

According to the analysts, America's 100 richest universities held a total of \$24 billion in their combined investment portfolios. An estimated 20 per cent of that was in firms with South African ties.

## Spain's shaky economy braces for blast of European competition

MADRID (R) — Spain is trying to shake its economy out of its slits before next January, when it meets the full blast of competition from its new partners in the European Community. But some businessmen and economists say the shaking may have come too late.

In the decade since the death of dictator General Francisco Franco, Spain's leaders have fought hard to keep the lid on potentially explosive political problems at home while largely ignoring a badly-needed economic overhaul.

Through a stiff austerity programme, Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez's Socialist government has almost halved inflation to 7.3 per cent since it came to power in 1982. The current account balance of payments posted a \$2.5 billion surplus last year compared with a \$2.1 billion deficit in 1983.

But the business community, coddled by almost 40 years of protectionism under Franco and sceptical about the new democratic era, failed to adjust swiftly to the demands of Spain's fledgling market economy.

"Businessmen have begun to invest because the government has laid the groundwork for recovery," says secretary of state for economic planning, Mr. Miguel Angel Fernandez Ordonez.

He told Reuters recently that new capital investment by the private sector has been rising in real terms for the first time in a decade.

The Socialists have brought in investment incentives and a sweeping 1,000 billion peseta (\$625 billion) industrial restructuring programme, trimming 50,000 jobs in loss-making heavy industries.

But with Madrid due to join the European Community at the beginning of next year, Spain's future prospects have been snipping up major chunks of vulnerable businesses. Top of the shopping list

has been Spain's 3,800 billion peseta (\$23.75 billion) a year food industry, one of the few sectors able to compete within the Community.

The takeover this month of chocolates Elgorriaga, one of the country's oldest private firms, by France's Cantalou, was the latest in a string of foreign assaults on this industry.

"Foreign food companies now account for 50 per cent of the industry's sales," says food industry analyst, Mr. Carlos Guerrero.

"In three years' time they will control 90 per cent," he said.

International majors like Switzerland's Nestle, Danisco of Denmark and the Netherlands, Denmark's United Breweries and Lesieur of France have taken up positions in the meat packing, brewery and edible oils sectors.

In the motor industry, of the six manufacturers with assembly plants here only Seat has majority Spanish ownership, and it too is on the verge of selling out to Volkswagen of West Germany.

Multinationals like Beecham and Wellcome now control almost three-fifths of Spain's pharmaceutical sector.

In banking, international majors have cornered 15 per cent of the industry's lending assets since 1978 when the government lifted a ban on foreign branch operations.

Six Spanish banks — members of what a U.S. banker described as "a herd of dinosaurs" — have so far fallen into foreign hands.

For decades Spain hid behind import tariffs that far outstripped those levied on Spanish goods by the European Community. Now almost all restrictions on foreign investment have been lifted in a drive to attract capital and know-how.

This contrasts sharply with the policies of the 1960s and early 1970s, when Spain enjoyed the second-highest growth rate in the industrialised world after Japan.

In those boom years, with the Franco regime a political outcast among European nations and competition from the European Community a distant threat, businessmen aimed mainly at the domestic market where consumer demand lagged up to 50 per cent behind Community levels.

"Nobody thought about foreign trade," the general manager of a local oil refinery said. "The chief concern was to cash in on extravagant government subsidies and sell whatever you could in the rapidly expanding domestic market."

The oil industry is one sector where the government took steps to gear up for Community entry by breaking up the Campsa oil monopoly and creating the INH state holding company.

"It was a matter of survival," the refinery manager said. "We would have looked ridiculous going to the European Community with 50,000 tonnes of this or that to sell."

Former finance minister, Mr. Miguel Boyer, now chairman of the state export financing bank, Banco Exterior de España, said in an interview with Reuters earlier this year that Community membership would have a negative effect in the short term.

"The first three years will be a severe blow," he said. "Spanish industry will be required to make major sacrifices."

Several government sources have said privately that many companies, unable to compete with Community firms in technology and quality, will be forced to go under. These are mainly in the dairy, banking, chemicals, capital equipment and steel sectors, which are almost defenceless against large European competitors.

## Jordanian banks increase capital to JD 5 million

By Ibrahim Noori

AMMAN (R) — Cairo-Amman Bank said Sunday it was doubling its issued capital to a minimum of five million dinars (\$13.3 million) fixed by the government.

It is the second of 16 commercial banks, eight of them foreign, to implement the government requirement, which must be met by end-1985.

Petra Bank, Jordan's second largest local bank, said last month it was raising its capital to five million dinars from three million (\$8 million).

Most of the other banks are expected to meet the deadline, banking sources said.

The government set the new limit for both foreign and local banks after cancelling an earlier edict asking foreign banks to acquire at least 51 per cent Jordanian equity.

Most of the foreign banks, which opposed the equity requirement, have agreed to comply

with the capital ruling in order to benefit from an incentive allowing them to open three more branches in Jordan, the sources said.

The foreign banks include Chase Manhattan, Citibank, BCCI, British Bank of the Middle East, Grindlays, Rafidain Bank, Arab Land Bank and Bank Al Mashrek.

Cairo-Amman Bank, in which Jordanians have 88 per cent equity and Banque du Caire 12 per cent, said in a statement 2.25 million dinars (\$6 million) of its new capital would come from voluntary reserves and the balance from the flotation of 50,000 shares.

The share issue, at 16 dinars (\$42.5) per nominal five dinar (\$13.3 million), will open on Nov. 27 and run for a month, it added.

## Greece may receive \$1.6 billion EC loan

BRUSSELS (R) — The European Community (EC) Commission is likely to recommend raising an EC loan for Greece to help its balance of payments as part of a deal offsetting new national austerity measures, Commission sources said.

The sources said the Commission was not likely to quantify the loan amount, but would leave this to be discussed by EC finance ministers at a regular meeting in Brussels Monday.

Greek diplomats have said Athens wants an EC loan of between 1.75 billion and two billion European Currency Units (ECUs) (\$1.5-\$1.7 billion), the interest rate payable on such a deal being less than if the government borrowed directly on commercial markets.

The last country to benefit from such a rate EC loan was France which received four billion ECUs (\$3.4 billion) in 1983, also to help restore order in its balance of payments.

The Commission sources said the executive was also ready to allow, with amendments, a series of economic safeguard steps announced by the Greek government to help it tackle a balance of payments deficit forecast at \$3 billion this year.

Greece's main EC trading partners are known to be unhappy with some of these measures, including a system of six-monthly deposits at zero interest which Greek importers of many goods must make with the national bank before taking delivery.

The Commission is also believed to be willing to put forward to ministers a Greek request for postponement of a full liberalisation of capital movements between Greece and the rest of the EC and a year-long delay beyond the Jan. 1 target date for introducing value-added tax (VAT).

The sources said Greece had agreed to pay Brussels 140-160 million ECUs (\$120-\$136 million) in 1986 to compensate for the loss of VAT revenues to the EC.

The Greek government is anxious to settle these matters with its EC partners to avoid a court battle over measures widely seen as being in breach of EC law.

Athens has sought to justify its claim to special treatment because of the severity of the austerity measures it introduced domestically.

## Toronto Dominion Bank to close Abu Dhabi branch

ABU DHABI (R) — Toronto Dominion Bank of Canada will close its Abu Dhabi branch on Nov. 30, Middle East Assistant General Manager William Sebensi said Sunday.

"Lending opportunities are decreasing, and costs are very high there," he told Reuters.

He said the bank planned to keep its Dubai branch open, "where we can cover the Middle East more efficiently."

Most of the 29 foreign bank branches in the United Arab Emirates recorded lower profits last year because of shrinking business and higher provisions for bad loans.

## Mexicans face more lean times as economy deteriorate

MEXICO CITY (R) — Mexico's dramatic fall from economic grace in the last few months has embittered its creditor bankers overseas and left its people facing further hard times after three years of relentless belt-tightening.

The economic deterioration has been most pronounced since the Sept. 19 earthquake which killed thousands and devastated large parts of the capital.

That was the very day Mexico learned it had failed to meet International Monetary Fund (IMF) economic targets set for the end of June, destroying its reputation as a model debtor.

The free market peso has lost 35 per cent of its value since the quake to stand at around 500 to the dollar. In an attempt to stop Mexicans transferring their money into safer currencies overseas, the central bank earlier this month stopped foreign banks making peso loans outside the country.

After three years of dictating Mexican economic policies, the IMF has now been grudgingly invited back for another 18 months at the insistence of the country's creditors.

Bankers say the IMF will probably lend Mexico around \$1 billion over that period, while demanding in return that the austerity belt stay tight.

That means fewer luxuries for the middle class, a group accustomed to rising standards of living before the money ran out in 1982, and further hardships and lower wages for the poor.

If austerity is going to have any profound political consequences, diplomats say the engine for change

will be the middle class rather than the very poor.

Politically disorganised and docile for the past 50 years, the masses remain more concerned with survival than power, they say, although none rule out the possibility of eventual unrest if conditions worsen. It is the middle class which has been more sensitive to the effects of austerity.

"They've gone without the comforts for three years now and they see no benefits," said one senior European diplomat. "Inflation is as high as ever, their spending power is still receding and now they're told there's more to come."

It is chiefly middle-class money that has fled the country in the form of dollars for much of this year, sending the peso plummeting and creating a crisis of confidence in the ability of President Miguel De La Madrid to keep the economy together.

Their discontent has found political expression in the rise of the right-wing National Action Party (PAN).

Meanwhile, Mexico's \$97 billion debt, the second-largest in the developing world, continues to grow, sucking at least \$10 billion a year out of the country and adding to its already substantial economic problems.

Economists here and bankers in the U.S. are equally alarmed by the situation.

One banker said the present crisis was much more serious even than that of August 1982, when Mexico became the first Latin American debtor to suspend loan repayments.

Both groups blame the crisis on

a lack of leadership from President De La Madrid. A remote U.S.-trained bureaucrat, he has shown little of the "common touch" of his two predecessors in the presidency.

He has yet to take the drastic measures he promised in an effort to modernise Mexico's economic system — such old abuses as rampant overpricing and an enormous unproductive bureaucracy are still firmly in place.

Nor has he made any truly decisive gestures like sacking ministers or reshuffling his cabinet. Many economists say such a move is now imperative and expect something soon, perhaps even this month when 1986 budget proposals are formally presented.

One American banker said there was a sense of utter despair hanging over the Mexican government. "They are in a dither, they just don't know what to do. There is a deep psychological depression among the people in the government who run the country day by day."

Even the early November measures, while perhaps dampening speculation against the peso for a while, have only tacked the symptom of the country's malaise and not its cause, other bankers commented.

"What's driven the peso lower is a complete lack of confidence by the Mexicans in their government," said one.

## New Portuguese government faces uncertain future over economic plan

LISBON (R) — Portugal's new minority government might be able to rely on the goodwill of opposition parties to steer its programme through parliament this week.

But it faces problems later from the left when it gets down to legislating on plans to liberalise the strict labour laws, trim public sector industries and reduce bureaucracy.

Political sources say parliament is unlikely to reject the government's programme and risk a new political crisis so soon after last month's general election, in a country that has seen 16 governments since the 1974 revolution.

But when it comes to reversing some of the laws pushed through during the heady days of the revolution, several previous administrations have tried — as Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva is doing now — and failed.

For years Portugal's employers have urged changes to labour laws that make it almost impossible for workers to be sacked.

But there has been strong resistance, led by the Communist Party and unions who fear a return to the days of right-wing dictatorship when workers had virtually no job security.

Previous governments have also pledged to scale down the public sector. But state-owned industries, many of them nationalised at the height of revolutionary fervour in 1975, remain huge, overstaffed and a severe drain on public funds.

The centre-right Social Democrat (PSD) government's programme emphasises modernisation of industry and agriculture, economic growth and private investment.

"The government will unequivocally support private initiative, as the authentic and irreplaceable source of economic and social development," Mr. Cavaco Silva's programme says.

Many admire his tough talk, but he will have to tread gently in parliament where his party has only 88 of the 250 seats.

He can count on support from the 22 right-wing Christian Democrats but the pro-Moscow Communists and the Socialists, with whom he split in June, are likely to provide stiff opposition.

He is expected to have to rely on the New Democratic Renewal Party (PRD), a loose grouping of largely left-wing supporters of President Antonio Ramalho Eanes whose strategy remains unclear.

The prime minister has made some concessions to Liberals and the left by promising better social security and health care and increasing pensions. But this may not be sufficient to keep him in power long enough to carry out his programme.

The programme puts state industry losses last year at 63.2 billion escudos (\$388 million).

But privatisation would require a constitutional revision and a two-thirds majority in parliament.

Such a revision would be strongly opposed by the PRD, which holds 45 seats in parliament.

### Peanuts



### Mutt 'n' Jeff



### Andy Capp

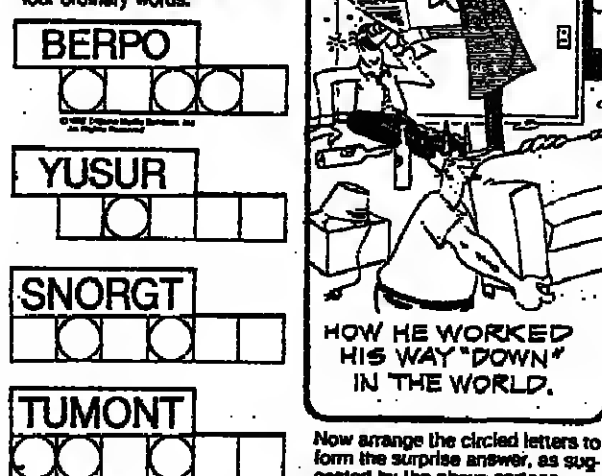


### THE BETTER HALF



### JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: FROM (Answers tomorrow)  
Yesterday's Jumble: DINER NIECE UPDOAR COUPON  
Answer: How the hotel room clerk appeared — "PREOCCUPIED"

### HOROSCOPE not received

THE Daily Crossword by Joel D. Lafargue



- ACROSS
- 1 Downy's dog
  - 2 Intrigue
  - 3 Singer Lane
  - 4 Hairy twin
  - 5 To catch her poor dog
  - 6 Roseary unit
  - 7 Start of quote
  - 8 Car's covey
  - 9 Termini
  - 10 Team member?
  - 11 Gratie
  - 12 Building team
  - 13 Misrepresents
  - 14 Dill plant
  - 15 Pipe fitting
  - 16 Eastern gull
  - 17 Nipples
  - 18 "anybody"
  - 19 End of quote
  - 20 "a lovely day"
  - 21 Tam
  - 22 Perry's creator
  - 23 Sol. study
  - 24 Shemrock land
  - 25 Follow pirates
  - 26 Sudden descent
  - 27 Macabre
  - 28 Puppeteer
  - 29 Lovers
  - 30 Wander
  - 31 Mislead spring
  - 32 Speaker of quote
  - 33 Vicinity
  - 34 Prefix with comic
  - 35 Amo, amos
  - 36 Pedro's change
  - 37 Sing like Bing
  - 38 Long car for short
  - 39 Group
  - 40 Ear, capital
  - 41 Late anagram
  - 42 Yes, Pierre
  - 43 Film festival
  - 44 site
  - 45 Donkies
  - 46 Acknowledges appliance
- DOWN
- 1 Downy's dog
  - 2 Intrigue
  - 3 Singer Lane
  - 4 Hairy twin
  - 5 To catch her poor dog
  - 6 Roseary unit
  - 7 Start of quote
  - 8 Car's covey
  - 9 Termini
  - 10 Team member?
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  - 40 Ear, capital
  - 41 Late anagram
  - 42 Yes, Pierre
  - 43 Film festival
  - 44 site
  - 45 Donkies
  - 46 Acknowledges appliance

Handwritten signature: ج. د. لافارجو



# Doe detains opposition leaders 'for their own safety'

ABIDJAN (R) — Liberian military ruler Samuel Doe has ordered his armed forces not to harm opposition politicians arrested in the wake of last Tuesday's unsuccessful coup, a Liberian radio station reported.

Gen. Doe also told the chairman of the Liberian Action Party (LAP), the chief opposition group, that leading figures in the party were being detained for their own protection.

With the Liberian capital, Monrovia, largely cut off from the outside world, concern has grown over the fate of LAP leaders, including Jackson Doe, who mounted a strong challenge to Gen. Samuel Doe in last month's presidential election.

The U.S. State Department Saturday said Liberia had denied the arrested politicians were executed, but said the United States remained "deeply concerned at bloodshed that has occurred" following Tuesday's failed coup bid.

Gen. Doe's comments were reported by Radio Elwa, a religious station broadcasting from Monrovia.

It said Gen. Doe had warned his new armed forces commander, Brig.-Gen. Rudolph Kolao, whose predecessor was sacked on Thursday, that he would personally face punishment if any of the arrested politicians were harmed.

The report did not name politicians held for their own safety other than LAP chairman Tuan Wreh, to whom Gen. Doe was said to have spoken after he turned himself in to the authorities.

Radio Elwa also said the editor-in-chief of the state-owned Liberian Broadcasting System, Charles Gbenyan, was shot dead Saturday in a tussle with security forces who were trying to disarm him while arresting him.

The radio said Gen. Doe told diplomats Saturday night that the rebels had planned their invasion in Ivory Coast, to the east of Liberia, and then travelled to Sierra Leone, which borders Liberia to the west, where more rebels were recruited.

It quoted Gen. Doe, briefing the diplomats near Monrovia, as saying the rebels had travelled in a truck provided by Sierra Leone's police before crossing the Mano River into Liberia.

Gen. Doe said the rebels were trained at a Sierra Leone military barracks and that he had asked Sierra Leone's leader, Siaka Stevens, for cooperation in arresting

them.

Soon after the attempted insurrection, Liberia accused coup leader Brig.-Gen. Thomas Juiwonka of hiring Cuban and Sierra Leonean mercenaries. Gen. Juiwonka was shot dead by one of Gen. Doe's bodyguards two days ago.

Liberians and foreigners took advantage of the weekend to stay home and avoid trouble at numerous army checkpoints. There was a virtual blackout on communications and Monrovia's Robertfield International Airport was still shut. The West African state remained under a night curfew and Gen. Doe has said that Liberians and foreigners found in the streets after six p.m. will be shot on sight.

The U.S. State Department said in a statement Saturday: "We have been told by the Liberian leadership that the arrested political leaders have been taken into protective custody and that reports that some of them have been executed are false."

It said the United States remained "deeply concerned about the bloodshed that has occurred" following Tuesday's failed coup. The State Department also said "there seems to have been a substantial loss of life" in the coup attempt. It said the Liberian government had acknowledged this

and had called for an end to ethnic violence provoked by the failed coup.

Asked if the coup aftermath could affect U.S. aid, State Department Spokesman Bruce Ainsworth said that "a government's observance of human rights is by law and administration policy among the most important factors in influencing all aspects of bilateral relations."

He said the administration would reserve more specific comment "until we have more precise knowledge of the situation in Liberia."

In 1985 Liberia received \$77 million from the United States, including \$15 million in development assistance, \$6 million in food aid, \$43 million in economic aid and \$13.2 million in military aid.

"The U.S. government has conveyed to all levels of the Liberian government the importance we attach to its insuring that due process is granted to all those who have been taken into custody," the State Department said.

"We have not yet received a satisfactory reply but we have been told by the Liberian leadership that the arrested political leaders have been taken into protective custody and that reports that some of them have been executed are false."

## Superwives to meet in Geneva

GENEVA (AP) — For the first time in 10 years, the American and Soviet first ladies will be meeting at a superpower summit and both Nancy Reagan and Raisa Gorbachev are reportedly taking it very seriously.

While U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev grapple with the problems of world peace at a two-day summit starting Tuesday, their wives will be holding two summits of their own over tea.

Mrs. Reagan has said she is intrigued by the new ways of the Soviet first lady, whose smart clothes, sharp mind and winning ways made her an instant celebrity on visits to London and Paris during the past year.

Mrs. Gorbachev is apparently also intrigued. The Soviet News Agency TASS recently started sending a correspondent to cover some of Mrs. Reagan's activities. In preparation for the meeting, Mrs. Reagan has been watching coverage of the Gorbachevs on

television, reading about them in newspapers and reading books on Soviet history and literature, said Elaine Crispin, her press secretary.

"But there's very little background coverage on the couple, unlike the volumes and volumes that's been written on the Reagans," Mrs. Crispin said in a telephone interview.

Soviet officials have refused to give any details of Mrs. Gorbachev's schedule or discuss her meeting with the American first lady. But one acquaintance of Mrs. Reagan, who refused to be identified, said: "I think the Russians take her very seriously."

Mrs. Crispin said she didn't think Mrs. Reagan would have an agenda of "talking points" for the tea — Tuesday's at Maison de Saussure, the chateau loaned to the Reagans by the Aga Khan, and Wednesday's at the Soviet mission.

"I think she always enjoys mee-

ting new people, finding out new things about countries. Meeting with the spouses of world leaders has always been useful to improve the understanding between the people and I'm sure she's looking forward to it," Mrs. Crispin said.

The superpower wives will find they have several things in common: Both are well-travelled grandmothers who enjoy wearing elegant clothes and have proven to be great public relations assets to their husbands.

Mrs. Reagan, a former actress who met her actor husband in Hollywood, is known to have a great deal of influence over the president. She keeps a close eye on his activities to guard against fatigue, especially following his cancer operation in July.

Mrs. Gorbachev, who is still philosophy lecturer at Moscow University where she met her husband when they were both students, has travelled widely with him, both at home and abroad.

## Car park blast kills 2 in Botswana

GABORONE (R) — An explosion in a hospital car park killed two people and seriously injured two others in the town of Mochudi north of Gaborone, Botswana police said.

Police Commissioner, Simon Hirschfeld said the blast was believed to have been caused by a bomb. "We have no idea who could be behind this incident," he added.

The explosion occurred in the car park of the Deborah Relief Memorial Hospital, run by the Dutch Reformed Church, in Mochudi, about 30 kilometres from the Botswana capital.

In February, two black South African refugees were slightly hurt when a house in a Gaborone suburb was destroyed by a bomb and in May another was killed when his booby-trapped car blew up.

## Nationalists score major victory in Taiwan polls

TAIPEI (R) — Taiwan's ruling Nationalist Party scored an overwhelming victory in local elections despite two major scandals which rocked the government this year.

An election commission spokesman told reporters 71 per cent of Taiwan's 11 million electorate turned out for Saturday's poll, about the same level as in previous elections.

The Nationalist Party (Kuomintang), which has ruled Taiwan since 1949, led opposition candidates by wide margins in elections for a provincial assembly, city councils, mayors and county magistrates posts. It won nearly 80 per cent of the 200 offices contested, the spokesman said.

The opposition Tangwai groups won only 17 seats — a loss of three — in the 77-member assembly, a

watchdog body overseeing the government-appointed provincial administration.

A Kuomintang spokesman described the victory as an indication of continued confidence in the ruling party by Taiwan's 19 million people.

The Tangwai, meaning literally "those outside the party," gained control of four counties, one more than before, and about the same number of seats in the Taipei and Kaohsiung city councils.

Three of Taiwan's top intelligence officials were involved in the murder of dissident writer Henry Liu in California last year. Vice-Admiral Wang Hsi-Ling, the island's military intelligence chief, was jailed for life here in April for the killing.

## White House irritated by Weinberger letter

GENEVA (R) — The White House has expressed irritation over the leak of a letter written by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger giving tough advice on the U.S. summit approach on arms control.

Mr. Weinberger, who lost several interdepartmental battles on arms control policy, has not been included in the American contingent in Geneva but is represented by two of his deputies.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters aboard the presidential aircraft: "The president would have preferred to read it in the Oval Office, rather than in the New York Times."

A senior administration official, asked if the leakage constituted

sabotage, replied: "Sure it was."

Disclosure of the message, which was attached to a report on Soviet arms violations, came as Mr. Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev prepared to meet for the first superpower summit in more than six years.

Mr. Weinberger urged Mr. Reagan to avoid an agreement pledging U.S. adherence to the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT-2). He also said Mr. Reagan should not give Moscow any assurances that he would limit his "Star Wars" programme to a narrow interpretation of the anti-ballistic missile (ABM) treaty governing research and deployment of such defence systems.

## Rajneesh calls on world to unite against U.S.

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian Guru Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh, who ran a controversial commune in the United States for four years, said here Sunday Americans were sub-human monsters who should be destroyed.

In a scathing criticism of the U.S., Rajneesh said charges of violating immigration laws which led to his abrupt departure from the U.S. last Thursday were false and he alleged he was tortured while in prison for 12 days.

Rajneesh, who arrived in New Delhi Sunday by private jet, left the U.S. only hours after pleading guilty in Portland, Oregon, to charges of arranging sham marriages at his commune to help foreign followers remain in the U.S.

Rajneesh, 53, said he pleaded guilty to the charges because his life was in danger from U.S. politicians who feared the influence of his 300,000 followers in many parts of the world.

"The whole world should get united to put the monster United States in its place. It should be hushed up forever," Rajneesh told a press conference. "They are sub-humans."

He said his experience convinced him the U.S. and not the Soviet Union was the greatest threat to the world's future.



Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh

Rajneesh, who left 90 Rolls Royces and a small fleet of aircraft in the U.S., said while in prison he was denied medical facilities for his diabetes, forced to listen to endless television broadcasts and put in a cell with a prisoner isolated from other inmates of Ashford Jail because he was a carrier of the disease Hepes.

Rajneesh plans never again to leave India where he first established one of his communes in the early 1970's.

He said his native India was the only country left in the world where a soul could be free and advised his followers in the U.S. to leave immediately for other countries.

## Death toll rises in South African unrest

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Two black men were killed in separate incidents overnight in continued sporadic unrest in various parts of South Africa, police said.

A spokesman said one man was killed when a policeman fired a shotgun into a stone-throwing crowd at the black township of Blue Waters in central Orange Free State.

A second man died in a stone-throwing incident in Brandfort, also in the Free State, he said. The occupant of a house which was being stoned threw stones back at the attackers and one man died on the way to hospital after being hit on the head.

A hand grenade exploded in a house in Guguletu in the western Cape, seriously injuring a 35-year-old black woman.

The spokesman said there were several other isolated incidents of protests in other parts of the Cape province.

Troops continued to carry out the duties of hospital workers at the huge Baragwanath Complex in Soweto where more than 1,000 workers and student nurses were sacked after going on strike.

Senior medical official Hennie Van Wyk said that the 3,000-bed Baragwanath Hospital had sacked over 1,000 workers and student nurses. Police arrested 718 auxiliary workers there last week after violent protests over pay and conditions.

"Units from the South African army have already provided catering and hygiene service back-up," Van Wyk said.

Other troops and civil defence volunteers have been called in to help those among the normally 8,000-strong staff who have not been sacked. Trade unions said

that minimum wages at the hospital are 150 rand (\$58) a month. Black nationalist leader Winnie Mandela arrived in Cape Town from Soweto Saturday night in open defiance of a police order to return to a remote township where she was banished in 1977.

She plans to see her husband Nelson, jailed for life for plotting revolution but now in hospital in Cape Town after prostate gland surgery.

Asked by Reuters if she feared arrest for violating the banning order, designed to silence her still vocal opposition to apartheid race discrimination, Winnie Mandela said: "It is not even worth my attention to consider it."

Nelson Mandela is still recognised as leader of the outlawed African National Congress, the main guerrilla group fighting white rule in South Africa.

Former African National Congress (ANC) President James Moroka was buried quietly Saturday in sharp contrast with South African township funerals for victims of black protest violence.

Elderly men in suits gathered to bury Moroka, who was 93. When the ANC was outlawed in 1960 and turned to guerrilla tactics against white rule, he was already fading from the limelight in radical black politics.

He spent his last years farming in Thaba'nchu, now an isolated fragment of the seven-part tribal homeland of Bophuthatswana, set up on the apartheid principle that blacks had no permanent place in the 87 per cent of South Africa's land reserved for whites. South Africa has declared Bophuthatswana independent, a status which no other country recognises.

## Court to rule on mistrial petition in Aquino case

MANILA (R) — The Philippine supreme court will rule Monday on a petition asking it to declare a mistrial in the Benigno Aquino murder case and stop the trial court delivering judgment on Wednesday.

Military Chief Fabian Ver, a kinsman and confidant of President Ferdinand Marcos, and 25 others have been charged in connection with the murder of the opposition leader.

More than 30 lawyers, as well as other Filipinos, have petitioned the supreme court asking it to declare a mistrial and order a new hearing because the trial court had violated the due process of law.

Gen. Ver, on leave to defend himself, is widely expected to be cleared. Mr. Marcos has said he will be reinstated if acquitted.

Washington opposes Gen. Ver's reinstatement and many U.S. officials see him as a bar to reform in the armed forces.

Sen. Aquino, a longtime political rival of Mr. Marcos, was shot

dead at Manila airport in August 1983 on returning home from self-imposed exile in the United States. His alleged assassin, Rolando Galman — said to be a Communist agent — was killed by airport security guards.

There was speculation in Manila that the court set Wednesday for the verdict because world attention would be concentrated on the Reagan-Gorbachev summit in Geneva.

One court official, asked if there would be enough room for television crews and reporters in the small court room, expressed surprise and said: "Will there be any here? I thought they would all be in Geneva."

Sen. Aquino's murder is expected to be one of the major issues in presidential elections expected in January or February. The former senator's wife, Corason, is a potential opposition candidate in the contest with Mr. Marcos, who has held power for nearly 20 years.

## Mountains of clothes, drugs and food pile up at Colombia disaster aid depot

BOGOTA (R) — Mountains of clothes, drugs and food donated for victims of Wednesday's volcanic disaster piled up as nuns, boy scouts, medical students and military police joined to man an emergency aid depot here.

A steady stream of cars queued outside Bogota's main exhibition centre for the third day running, as the devastation which killed 22,000 of their compatriots.

Maria Cristina Salazar, a volunteer worker taking cash donations in three huge money boxes, said rich and poor had given alike.

"Poor people, middle class people, even children bringing their savings," she told Reuters. "We are Colombians and we must all help each other."

Government worker Luis Albaracin as he drove up with his wife and two children.

"We have children's clothes and drugs... just a drop in the ocean so that people can solve their problems."

Outside the cavernous warehouses, civil defence workers in orange overalls loaded trucks while other filled jerry-cans and plastic buckets with drinking water for the disaster area.

Dozens of volunteers ran from the cars with boxes and plastic bags which were tossed along chains of helpers waiting inside.

Sweat dripping from his sun-baked face, Jairo Suarez said he had come to help because he knew the area of the catastrophe. "I have some friends in the area. I know it... We have to help our brother Colombians."

Silvestre Granado, a dental student at Colombia's National University, scanned a reference book as he checked boxes of drugs laid out on a table.

"People bring them all mixed up and we sort them out. But some

of them don't have their generic names so we don't know what they are," he said.

Outside, a radio and television station took messages from people desperate to contact relatives living in the shadow of the Nevado Del Ruiz Volcano.

Tearful women, seeing a journalist and desperate for any means of contacting their loved ones, pressed forward to give names of missing relatives and telephone numbers for messages.

Radio operator Elmer Canas said more than 10,000 requests for information had been broadcast and people were still arriving with scrawled notes.

After 60 hours almost totally immersed in mud, Mariene Del Angorita, a plump woman in her 30s, was plucked from the jaws of hell Saturday, one of the few survivors of Colombia's volcanic avalanche.

Her saviour was a quite-spoken compatriot called Edgar Cardenas, who clung to a small hovering helicopter as he hauled her from the dark sludge that would soon have become her tomb.

Only last Wednesday, Mariene was cooking for her family in their home in the picturesque town of Armero. At the same time, Edgar was working as an electrician in Bogota, the capital.

Neither could have had any idea that their fates were soon to be linked by the landslide of ash, gravel, and mud that surged down through Armero from the volcano on the night from Wednesday to Thursday.

As his pilot tried to hold their tiny craft steady over Mariene's head, unable to land on what was a thick lake of mud, Edgar, a civil defence volunteer, reached down and pulled her into the craft and safety.

Reluctantly relating his story at

the Mariquita airstrip, where he flew the latest victim for treatment, Edgar said she was the seventh person he had saved from slow death Saturday.

He had lost count of those he rescued Friday.

As he spoke, Edgar, in muddied overalls, winced as a nurse poured alcohol onto his head as he received on his hands.

Then he was rushing off, anxious to get back to Armero, where he had earlier spotted another woman and a young boy he still hoped to rescue.

As he left, Mariene was lifted from a stretcher, stripped of the white sheet in which she has been wrapped, and sat on a muddy step in the airport hall. The dried mud that covered her gave her a deathly look. Red cross men and nurses started to wash it off.

Mariene was one of 20 survivors arrived Saturday at the makeshift hospital in the windowless building at Mariquita airstrip. Its floor covered with ash from the volcano.

A 13-year-old girl stuck to her neck in water and rubble since the volcanic eruption died Saturday despite three days of desperate rescue efforts, eyewitnesses said.

Omaya Sanchez went into a coma as mouth-to-mouth resuscitation efforts failed. French photographer Frank Fournier said.

"It is horrible, but we have to think about the living," Omaya's mother said. Caracol Radio asked for a minute's silence.

The girl's brother Alvaro Enrique, 12, escaped. Their father died under the rubble of their house.

The mother, a nurse, cried silently when she heard of Omaya's death and asked for prayers for her dead relatives.



## Pekingers take to fast food

PEKING (R) — The Peking city government plans to double the number of outlets serving takeaway hamburgers, hot dogs, instant noodles and meat dumplings because of growing demand, the New China News Agency said Sunday. It said the present daily capacity of 140,000 instant meals a day would be doubled by next year, to meet demand from officials, young people and the 800,000 Chinese who visit the capital daily and "get impatient with the long waits in restaurants."

a meal of meat dumplings and fried dishes costs up to 2.5 yuan (78 cents) at a railway station fast-food outlet. The agency said demand in the city for bread, buns and noodles, all made from flour, had doubled over the past five years.

Chinese singer arrested for immoral conduct

PEKING (R) — Top-selling Chinese pop star Zhang Xing has been arrested for immoral conduct after making two fans pregnant a total of nine times. The Shanghai Wen Hui Bao reported that Zhang, 23, had attracted the attention of many young girls through his performances of pop songs and had had sex with many of them. Zhang, famous for his renditions of Hong Kong and Taiwan songs, hit the top of the charts with numbers like Tell Me, Lonely Boy and There's More Than One Road to Success. When one of the girls threatened to report him, the paper said he replied: "You want to sue me? Go ahead. The law will be on my side."

All nine pregnancies were aborted. Zhang, who won a guitar competition in Shanghai last year, was arrested in the city on Monday as he stepped off a ferry. "As the public security officers, snapped the handcuffs onto his wrist, Zhang received a clear answer to the question of which side the law is on," the newspaper said.

Court discharges 2-year-old defendant

ISLAMABAD (R) — An astonished Pakistani magistrate discharged a two-year-old boy who was carried into his court sucking a pacifier to face charges of violating game preservation laws, the Karachi daily Dawn reported. The newspaper said a local game warden in Punjab province had charged the child rather than his parents with keeping partridges without a government permit at the family home. Magistrate Raza Jafri of Sargodha immediately dismissed the case against the boy, Mohammad Amir, it said.

Charles, Diana to give thank-you party for rock stars

LONDON (R) — Prince Charles and his wife Diana, Britain's future King and Queen, are to throw a thank-you party for rock and pop stars who had performed in aid of the prince's Trust Charity, Buckingham Palace has said. The party, an informal hour-long reception in a London Recording Studio on Tuesday, was a way of thanking people who had performed at concerts for the charity over the last three years, a spokesman said. He refused to reveal the guest list but the Mirror newspaper said stars including the Rolling Stones, Duran Duran, Spandau Ballet and Phil Collins would attend. Princess Diana is a keen pop music fan but the spokesman discouraged Mirror speculation that the reception would be a "rock and roll rave-up" or the "biggest pop party in the world."

"It is an informal private reception — the traditional for the Prince of Wales to thank people," he said.

Estrogen treatment can extend lives of breast cancer victims

BOSTON (R) — Breast cancer victims can live nearly 1 1/2 times longer if their tumours are sensitive to the female hormone Estrogen and they are treated with Estrogen and chemotherapy, according to a medical study. The study, reported in the New England Journal of Medicine, compared different cancer treatments of women with advanced breast cancer. A University of Minnesota team led by Dr. David K. found that women whose cancer cells had special receptors for grabbing the hormone lived far longer than women without those Estrogen receptors.

### GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
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RENDER UNTO CAESAR

North-South vulnerable. North deals.

<p><b>NORTH</b></p> <p>♠ 643</p> <p>♥ J2</p> <p>♦ 54</p> <p>♣ A J 10 8 6 4</p>	<p><b>EAST</b></p> <p>♠ K</p> <p>♥ K 7 6 4</p> <p>♦ Q 8 6 3 2</p> <p>♣ Q 3 2</p>
<p><b>WEST</b></p> <p>♠ J 10 9 8 7</p> <p>♥ Q 9 5 3</p> <p>♦ J 9 7</p> <p>♣ K</p>	<p><b>SOUTH</b></p> <p>♠ A Q 5 2</p> <p>♥ A 10 8</p> <p>♦ A K 10</p> <p>♣ 9 7 5</p>

The bidding: North East South West

Pass Pass 1 NT Pass

2 NT Pass 3 NT Pass

Pass Pass

Opening lead: Jack of ♠.

We are unhappy at the lack of organized bridge activity on college campuses. Not too long ago, more than 400 schools took part in an annual Intercollegiate Fair Championship. And back in the 1960s, there was a collegiate fair tournament. This hand, composed by Larry Roeder and Jeff Rubens, is from the 1967 event.

Note the suggested response to South's opening one no trump bid, which might raise some eyebrows. How can North possibly invite

ملکة من الملوك